

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 59, Vol. III.

Saturday, February 13, 1864.

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COLLEGE, LONDON.—On THURSDAY, the 25th Inst.,
at 7 p.m., Mr. ELIAS ROBERT HORTON, M.A., Fellow of St.
Peter's College, Cambridge, for PROFESSOR MALDEN will
commence a COURSE OF FIFTEEN LECTURES on the
ION OF EURIPIDES. The Lectures will be continued by
Mr. HORTON every THURSDAY from 7 till 9. Fee £1. 11s. 6d.
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HENRY MALDEN, M.A.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

February 10th, 1864.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN
STREET.—PROFESSOR WILLIS, F.R.S., will commence
a Course of 36 LECTURES ON APPLIED MECHANICS, on MONDAY,
the 15th February at 12 o'clock, to be continued on every
week day but Saturday. Fee for the Course, £3.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY, F.R.S., will commence a Course of
30 LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at
2 o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday and Monday at the same hour. Fee
for the Course, £3.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—
The ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY will be
held at the Society's Apartments, Somerset House, on
FRIDAY, February 19, at One o'clock; and the ANNUAL
DINNER will take place the same evening at WILLIS's Rooms,
King Street, St. James's, at Six o'clock.

MEMBERS AND VISITORS intending to Dine are requested to
leave their names at the Society's Apartments, or at Willis's
Rooms.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—CANTOR LEC-
TURES.—Mr. Burges's Course on "Fine Art applied to
Industry," consists of Seven Lectures, the second of which
"On Glass," will be delivered on Monday Evening next, the
15th instant, at Eight o'clock.

These Lectures are free to Members of the Society of Arts,
each of whom has also the privilege of admitting two friends
to each Lecture. The Wednesday Evening Meetings will be
held as usual.

By order of the Council,

P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

February 10th, 1864.

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MITTEE, 120, PALL MALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an ADJOURNED
MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held
on MONDAY, February 15th, at the SOCIETY OF ARTS,
to receive (1) A Report from the Site and Monument Com-
mittee; (2) A Report from the Dramatic and Entertainment
Committee. The Chair will be taken at Four o'clock, P.M., by
His Grace the DUKE of MANCHESTER.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

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THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS" JUDGMENT.

IF the all-absorbing political topic of the week has been the extraordinary course of the Schleswig-Holstein war, the event of greatest spiritual interest at home has been the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reversing the sentences of the Court of Arches on the two Essayists and Reviewers, the Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. Mr. Wilson.

The Lord Chancellor, in delivering the very carefully-prepared judgment in which he and the majority of his colleagues had agreed, was more than usually particular in defining the exact points to which their judgment had reference. On the character and tendency of the "Essays and Reviews," as a whole, the Court, he declared, was not called upon to give any opinion, and did not give any. Even on the general character and tendency of the two essays of which the accused were the authors—Dr. Williams's, entitled "On Bunsen's Biblical Researches," and Mr. Wilson's, entitled "Séances Historiques de Genève: the National Church"—the Court could not, and did not pronounce any opinion. Nay, more, it was not on all the original charges of heresy brought against Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, and supported by extracts from these Essays, that the Court was required, or was at liberty to give judgment. Many of these charges had been rejected by Sir Stephen Lushington in the Court of Arches, and it was only with reference to a certain few of them, which he had considered proven, that the sentences suspending the two accused from their offices and benefices for a year each had been delivered. Even of those few charges which Sir Stephen had considered proven, some had been given up on the hearing of the cases on appeal before the Privy Council; so that there remained only for the Court to decide upon two articles against Dr. Williams and two against Mr. Wilson.

The charges before the Court against Dr. Williams were (1) That, in certain cited extracts from his Essay, he had contravened the doctrine of the Church relating to the inspiration of the Bible, by speaking of the Bible as "an expression of devout reason, the written voice of the congregation;" and (2) that, in a supposed defence of Baron Bunsen, in the same Essay, against the imputation of not being a Christian, he had contravened the doctrine of the Church respecting Justification by Faith, by speaking of merit by transfer as "a fiction." Similarly the charges before the Court against Mr. Wilson were (1) That he had, in a specified passage in his Essay, declared and affirmed in effect "that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were not written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and that they were not necessarily at all, and certainly not in parts, the Word of God;" and (2) that he had, in a certain portion of the same Essay, declared and affirmed in effect "that, after this life, and at the end of the existing order of things on this earth, there will be no judgment of God awarding to those men whom He shall then approve everlasting life or eternal happiness, and to those whom He shall then condemn everlasting death or eternal misery." With these charges alone, said the Lord Chancellor, had the Court anything to do, and even with these charges only in so far as the extracts adduced in support of them did or did not support them. Moreover, in considering these charges, the Court had no right to determine what ought to be the doctrine of the Church of England in the matters in question, but only what is her doctrine according to the true and legal construction of her articles and formularies. And so, on these points and within these restrictions, the Court had come to the conclusion that neither Dr. Williams nor Mr. Wilson had transgressed the liberty allowed by the Church of England to her clergymen, and that consequently the sentences upon them by the inferior Court must be reversed. In this judgment, the Lord Chancellor intimated, the majority of his colleagues—viz.: the Bishop of London, and Lords Cranworth, Chelmsford, and Kingsdown—agreed with himself; but the Archbishops of Canterbury and York dissented from the portions of the judgment which referred to the first of the charges against Dr. Williams and the first of the charges against Mr. Wilson. That is to say, while the Bishop of London joined the lay judges in acquitting the accused on all the charges tried by the Court, the two Archbishops were disposed to acquit Dr. Williams only on the charge relating to his views on Justification and Mr. Williams only on the charge relating to his views on the eternity of future punishments, and to hold both guilty of heresy in the substantially common charge against them that they denied the Church's doctrine relating to the Inspiration and Divine authority of the Scriptures.

If the decision itself is important as reinstating two of the Essayists and Reviewers in their position as ministers of the Church of England in the face of the vast body of opinion within the Church which demanded that they should be cast out as heretics, the grounds of the decision are even more important, and are calculated to cause great disappointment and alarm to the majority of the clergy, and corresponding joy and relief to the struggling minority of Jowetts, Maurices, and Stanleys, whom so many of the laity look at with sympathy, but whom their brethren would fain overwhelm. Speaking popularly, one may say that, according to the legal interpretation of the present articles of the Church by the supreme national authority, these articles, constituting the boundaries of the Church, are not a solid wall, but only a railing, with such wide intervals between the individual rails that any amount of outstretching through these intervals, or even escape through them, is permissible to a clergyman without penal consequences, so long as no one of the rails

is hit. There can be no doubt that the notion of the Church's boundary which the ordinary majority of the clergy entertain and would fain see accepted is that it is a solid wall; and there can be no doubt that the conception of this boundary as resembling a railing rather than a wall is what the recent judgment suggests. Nay, more, not only does the Court claim the right of determining whether a clergyman accused of heresy has actually hit one of the rails which constitute the boundary of the Church, but it also in a manner claims the right of determining whether at any particular point a rail exists or does not exist, and the decisions of the Court in this matter are not likely always to correspond with the popular opinion, or the opinion of the mass of the clergy. Take the particular decisions and the reasons of them on the present occasion. "We cannot say," said the Lord Chancellor, in discussing one of the charges against Dr. Williams, "that it is penal in a clergyman to speak of merit by transfer as a fiction." In other words, although the general opinion of churchmen may be that the Church's doctrine of Justification by Faith involves the notion of the transference of the merits of Christ to the sinner, the Court does not find that it is so, or that by opposing the notion of transference of merit a clergyman offends against an article of the Church. Here certainly is a point in the Church-boundary at which it was supposed there was a rail, but where the supreme authority now rules that there is none. Again, in the decision on the charge against Mr. Wilson of denying the doctrine of the future judgment and of eternal happiness or misery to be then assigned, there is the same discrepancy between ordinary clerical opinion as to what is permissible to a clergyman and the ruling of the highest court of law. On this charge the judgment broke itself into two parts. The Court first found that there was nothing in the passages quoted from Mr. Wilson's Essay in any way denying or questioning the future judgment, or the award of eternal happiness to those whom God shall approve; and then they found that though, on the remaining point—the eternal misery of the wicked—Mr. Wilson had used language irreconcilable with the prevalent view of the clergy on that point, inasmuch as he had expressed a hope that the final restoration of all might be God's purpose, yet in doing so he had not transgressed legal limits. "We do not find," said the Lord Chancellor, "in the formularies to which this article refers, any such distinct declaration of our Church upon the subject as to require us to condemn as penal the expression of hope by a clergyman that even the ultimate pardon of the wicked who are condemned on the day of judgment may be consistent with the will of Almighty God." In other words (for no one will express a hope that that may take place which he believes cannot take place), the doctrine of the eternity of future punishments is declared by this decision not to be a necessary doctrine of the Church of England. And thus, at another important point where there was thought to be a rail in the Church's boundary—and only the other day this was assumed by the Bishops at Cape Town when they deposed Bishop Colenso—there is found to be no rail at all. Finally, on the very important charge brought against Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson in common, that they denied the doctrine of the Church as to the inspiration and authority of Scripture, the decision exhibits the same superiority of the liberty which the law of England allows to the clergy over the liberty which the clergy generally would allow themselves. "The proposition or assertion," said the Lord Chancellor, "that every part of the Scriptures was written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit is not to be found either in the Articles or in any of the formularies of the Church." And, again: "The framers of the Articles have not used the word 'inspiration' as applied to the Holy Scriptures; nor have they laid down anything as to the nature, extent, or limits of that operation

CURRENT LITERATURE.

NEW SHAKESPEARE BOOKS:

MR. FRISWELL'S "PORTRAITS" AND
MR. DYCE'S "LIFE."

Life Portraits of William Shakespeare: A History of the various Representations of the Poet, with an Examination into their Authenticity. By J. Hain Friswell. Illustrated by Photographs of the most authentic Portraits, and with Views, &c., by Cundall, Downes, & Co. (Sampson Low & Co.)

The Works of William Shakespeare. The Text revised by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. In Eight Volumes. Vol. 1 [containing "The Life"]. Second Edition. (Chapman and Hall.)

of the Holy Spirit. The caution of the framers of our Articles forbids our treating their language as implying more than is expressed; nor are we warranted in ascribing to them conclusions involved in new forms of words involving minute and subtle matters of controversy." In other words, that particular doctrine of Inspiration and the authority of Holy Writ which is now in the ascendant among the clergy is declared not to be the doctrine of the Church of England. Here, in especial, where there was thought to be a stiff fence, there is, by the law, a very wide range of freedom.

The impressions produced by this decision on the various parties in the Church and the nation have hardly had time to declare themselves. That the major part of the clergy will feel themselves disappointed and chagrined, while a certain minority will have received the news of the decision with joy and enthusiasm, is obvious enough. There is probably, however, as the *Times* has hinted, a large intermediate body of the clergy who, without having committed themselves to the opinions of the Essayists and Reviewers, will be glad to find that these opinions are left as matters of open question. Among the educated laity there is no doubt that the decision will have been received with great satisfaction. We have, indeed, seen satisfaction expressed in one quarter where we should have least expected it—to wit, in the leading columns of a daily paper which is usually regarded as a champion of the oldest and strictest orthodoxy. The satisfaction is there avowed, indeed, on the somewhat strange ground that the decision is a triumph to the defeated cause. "It is agreed on all hands," the article begins, "that religious matters are not suitable for public discussion. On this ground, if for no other, we are not sorry that the legal controversy on 'Essays and Reviews' is ended. It never does good to make doctrine a subject of common debate and expose it to vulgar criticism." On this principle, one might ask, would it not have been better not to have begun the legal controversy? "Here, then," says the writer, further on, "is a subject best let alone. Should the world be in error in regard to the truths of Christianity and the Bible, the all-wise Ruler of the Universe will re-illumine it in his own good time, manner, and way"—i.e., the writer must mean, without the help of any discussion whatever. And he congratulates the public on the decision of the Privy Council not only as having put an end to a disagreeable controversy, but also as being somehow a decision in favour of good old English orthodoxy. "One and all, clergy and laity," he says, "have come forward to assert their full belief in the plenary inspiration of the Bible;" and somehow the decision of this week is to be regarded as an extraordinary ratification of this universal confession of Faith! Well, some people have a wonderful gift of self-consolation.

It is of especial interest in connexion with the judgment to note how the three clerical judges arranged themselves. The Bishop of London agreed with the lay-judges on all points, and therefore may be supposed to have avowed it as his opinion that the doctrine of transferred merit, the doctrine of the eternity of future punishments, and the doctrine that every part of Scripture is inspired, are none of them to be regarded as essential doctrines of the Church of England. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York agreed with the Bishop of London, it would seem, in thinking the doctrine of transferred merit and the doctrine of eternal punishments not essential, but differed from him in thinking that the doctrine of the inspired authority of every part and particle of Scripture is essential. This indicates a singular partition of opinion among the highest dignitaries of the Church. That the Archbishop of York, who is about the youngest Prelate on the Bench, should seem to be taking the side rather of the old party than of the new, is a fact that is beginning to excite comment.

SHAKESPEARE. Shakespeare, Shakespeare! Shall we never have done talking about him? It seems not. Goethe used to thank his stars that he had been born a German and not an Englishman; for, had he been born an Englishman, he would have felt himself, he said, disabled, overborne, and crushed by the thought of having had such a predecessor as Shakespeare—a man who had conceived everything, described everything, expressed everything, and left all after-comers in literature nothing of the least consequence to do. Byron, said Goethe, had managed his unfortunate position in this respect very cleverly. He had mentioned Shakespeare as little as possible—had kept a sullen silence about the Swan of Avon, and tried to banish from his recollection the fact that such a bird had ever been. And every English poet, who would have the full freedom of his faculties, must do the same! No English poet could stir hand or foot if he kept thinking of Shakespeare; only in proportion as an English writer could forget that Shakespeare had been before him could he feel himself at ease! Well, it may be so. But, though English poets might like to forget that there has been a Shakespeare, their fellow-countrymen are not likely to let them. As there are certain vast objects and agencies in the physical world which people must think of and speak of more frequently than of others—the sky, the sea, the wind, the cataract of Niagara, St. Paul's Cathedral—so there are certain objects or phenomena of the moral and historical world which are of similarly enormous bulk, and force themselves as incessantly into our thoughts and conversation. You can't get through four-and-twenty hours without thinking of Liberty of Conscience, or the Church of England, or the Battle of Marathon, or the Emperor Napoleon, or William Shakespeare. In England, Shakespeare, above all, is the object universally present to men's thoughts, morning, noon, and night. We walk on an earth of Shakespeare, under a sky of Shakespeare, breathing an intermediate atmosphere of which Shakespeare is the chief element. There might be an essay on the Shakespeareanity of the English; and probably, in future times, Britain will be known as the Shakespeare-land. Let any company of a dozen persons, assembled round a table and chatting freely from seven o'clock to eleven p.m., agree that a fine of sixpence shall be exacted for each allusion to Shakespeare or his plays by any one present, and there will be collected, before the company breaks up, a sum varying from eighteen shillings to twenty-four shillings—this margin of six shillings being allowed on the chance of there being several Scotchmen present, who would, of course, be on their guard against a penalty so exorbitant as sixpence, and who would, moreover, have a safety-valve for their enthusiasm in redoubled talk about Burns. But, though it is so always, there are seasons when Shakespeare is more than usually in the ascendant. We are in one of these seasons at present. We are fighting about Shakespeare, airing our vanities and private grudges in the name of Shakespeare, pulling each other's noses in the name of Shakespeare. The form of quarrel among gentlemen is now something in this wise:—"Did you say Shakespeare, sir?" "Well, and, if I did, what is that to

you? I have as good a right to say Shakespeare, I suppose, as any other man." "No, you haven't; do you think that Shakespeare would have any connexion with the like of you?" "Fifty times rather than with you, you —." And so to open fisticuffs under the very bust of the calm poet, which is seen slowly to wink one eye in observation of the scrimmage. And this sort of thing will continue till the 23rd of April next; and, if we get over that day without a few Shakespeare duels, it will be a mercy. At all events there will be a vast amount of inkshed about Shakespeare for the next month or two. It will rain, hail, and snow books, tracts, pamphlets, fly-leaves, circulars, essays, and leading articles about the gentle Willy, the great lance-brandisher. The printers are at this moment laying in a stock of capital S's to meet the extraordinary demand that there will be for that most hissing of letters in consequence of the run upon Shakespeare's name. Would we were well through it, memorial or no memorial! For our part, as we have always said, we should prefer that there were a good handsome memorial left behind, as evidence of the natural exultation of the nation on so important an English anniversary. But the gods or the demons seem to have forbidden the thing; and, so far as appears, every man will have to do his best to celebrate the Tercentenary privately under his own hat. We mean to do it that way, if no other way offers itself. We mean to take Milton's plan, and let ourselves be made marble for the occasion. In other words, we purpose to get the play of "Hamlet" by heart by the next 23rd of April, and to make all in our household do the same. We recommend this mode of keeping the Tercentenary to all who are in want of one. What a man among his fellows would that man be who at the present moment should go about having the whole play of "Hamlet" in his memory! What strength he would have! Who could beat him? Well, let the whole nation do this easy feat simultaneously, and England, by so sudden a rouse of its wits, will be exalted five pegs at once above even its present high level among the nations.

What was Shakespeare's personal appearance, and, in particular, what sort of face and head had he? This is the question which Mr. Hain Friswell's book is intended to answer—a book avowedly prepared with a view to the proposed Tercentenary Commemoration, and, indeed, dedicated to that National Shakespeare Committee from which Mr. Friswell has since seceded. The book is beautifully printed and got-up; and the photographs of the portraits, and of scenes at Stratford-on-Avon, make it a fit book for the drawing-room table, and even give it a value apart from the text. But the text itself is interesting. We cannot say, indeed, that Mr. Friswell has gone to work in that resolute spirit of historical accuracy which would have been required for the production of an exhaustive monograph on the subject; or that his book will bear a moment's comparison, for research and value, with Mr. Marsh's elaborate and perfect dissertation on the portraits of Milton. Mr. Friswell's purpose evidently was to produce an entertaining book, accumulating in convenient form a quantity of unsifted gossip about Shakespeare's portraits and about Shakespeare himself; and in this he has succeeded. One can take up the book and go through it pleasantly, having one's memory refreshed on many particulars, and glancing now and then at the photographs which illustrate the text and which the text illustrates. The chief fault that will be found with the book is that it is not decisive enough—that it talks about a number of the professed portraits too equally in a lax kind of way, leaving the reader to pick out any one he pleases and suppose that to be the true Shakespeare, instead of telling him which must be rejected, and on which the imagination may confidently fasten. Thus, we have photographs of the Stratford Bust, the Droeshout Engraving, the Felton Head, the Chandos

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Portrait, the recently-discovered Stratford Portrait, and the Jansen Portrait, together with accounts of other so-called portraits of Shakespeare, including the alleged post-mortem cast of his face found in Germany, and now in the possession of Professor Owen of the British Museum. Mr. Friswell goes over these one by one, says a little in favour and a little in disfavour of each, and indicates certain preferences of his own, but, on the whole, leaves the reader to make his option. Now this won't do. Shakespeare was a Proteus, to be sure; but he had a face and figure of his own, which must have been well-known in Fleet Street, and in the High Street of Stratford-on-Avon, and the question is—Which of some eight or ten professed representations of him can show evidence of their authenticity? Shakespeare cannot have had all these faces, for it is an insult to common sense to pretend that a likeness runs through them all. The fact we believe to be that most of the portraits—including even that famous Chandos portrait which has passed as Shakespeare's most commonly hitherto all over Europe—can show no evidence whatever in their favour such as would satisfy any one who knows what historical evidence is, and must be unhesitatingly rejected. They are faces of anybody or of nobody, and why they should have ever passed as portraits of Shakespeare, or why critics should go on discussing them as if they might be such, can only be accounted for by remembering the idiotic credulity of the public in this matter of portraits. So far as the existing evidence goes, we are left, we believe, to these two—the Stratford Bust and the Droeshout Engraving; unless it could be shown that the recently-discovered Stratford portrait, the resemblance of which to the bust is unmistakable, is an original, and not, as has been suggested, a copy made from the bust for some Shakespearian purpose at Stratford in the last century. Both the Stratford Bust and the Droeshout Engraving have the most precise authentications possible; and, though there are incongruities between them, they are not irreconcilable. On the whole, give us the Stratford Bust, and do what you like with the rest. Aware as we are of all the objections made to the bust—the artistic poorness of the sculpture, the great length of the upper lip, &c.—we believe that that is the most authentic tradition of Shakespeare's head and face that exists in the world. You must make your Shakespeare as he lived out of that, or you can have no image of him at all. Nor is it repugnant to any good science of physiognomy to have to do so. It is a capital English head and face, such as may have belonged to a man, and with that sort of peculiarity about it which conveys the idea that it belonged to some one man, and to none else. Even the fulness of the cheek and jaw in the front view is capable of a physiognomic interpretation consistent with Shakespeare's character; while, looked at in profile, the outline is really beautiful. Then, again, let this be remembered—that the bust was there in its place in Stratford Church, fair-haired and flesh-coloured, as we now see it since the white coating was removed, at least as early as 1623, or within seven years after Shakespeare's death, when hundreds of Shakespeare's co-parishioners that must have known him well, and also the members of his own family, must have looked at it every Sunday. It seems almost preposterous to suppose that the bust could have been there in those circumstances, unless Gerard Johnson, the sculptor, had managed to make the likeness to the original at least tolerable.

Mr. Dyce has shown his faith in the Stratford Bust as the best likeness extant by prefixing an engraving of it, and not of any of the other portraits, to his new edition of the Works of Shakespeare.* Though the first volume of this new edition makes its appearance in the middle of the bustle about the Tercentenary, all who know Mr. Dyce's

eminence among Shakespearian editors will at once perceive that the coincidence is a matter of accident rather than of intention, and that the work is offered as a permanent addition to our libraries—an edition of Shakespeare perfect in all points up to the latest information and the latest standard of Shakespearian criticism. On the merits and peculiarities of the edition as so presented we may have something to say hereafter—more particularly in comparison with the beautiful Cambridge Shakespeare by Messrs. Clark and Wright, of which three volumes have already been published, and to which this edition by Mr. Dyce may be regarded as a declared rival. For the present we will call attention only to the Life of Shakespeare prefixed by Mr. Dyce to the first volume of his edition, and which, though it consists of about 150 pages, Mr. Dyce has modestly entitled, not a Life, but "Some Account of the Life of Shakespeare." The title is suitable. The memoir is not, in any high sense, a biography of the poet; such as a writer might attempt who had sufficient confidence in his own powers of interpreting the results of the most exact external research in harmony with the results of the deepest investigation of Shakespeare's philosophy and mode of thought as discoverable in his writings. It is simply such a stringing together of ascertained dates and particulars respecting Shakespeare's life as the possessor of a standard edition of Shakespeare would like to have included in the first volume of such an edition. As such, it is done accurately, readably, and in an elegant scholarly manner. We regret to see, indeed, that Mr. Dyce takes no account whatever of any portions of Shakespeare's writings as an available source of his biography, but, on the contrary, avows himself a believer in the merely fantastic or vicarious character of even the Sonnets. He rejects, indeed, that utterly absurd reading of the famous dedication of the Sonnets to "Mr. W. H.," which M. Philarette Chasles has proposed, and which Mr. Bolton Corney has adopted; but, he says, "For my own part, repeated perusals of the Sonnets have well nigh convinced me that most of them were composed in an assumed character, on different subjects, and at different times, for the amusement, if not at the suggestion of the author's intimate associates"—a hypothesis which, with all deference to Mr. Dyce, we take the liberty of thinking to be demonstrably and even ludicrously untenable. But, though this view of the Sonnets robs Mr. Dyce's memoir of an interest of a keen kind, which might have been infused into it even in its present form as a mere biographical sketch prefixed to an edition of the poet's works, the memoir, as we have said, is otherwise excellent. We are not sure that it gives all the ascertained facts of Shakespeare's life; but it is such a pleasant summary of them that the reader, after perusing it, may feel that he knows nearly all that is to be known. In reading the memoir, two things have particularly struck us, or, rather, have been brought before us with renewed vividness. In the first place, it is rather alarming to note how many of the supposed facts and documents about Shakespeare, which have been hitherto trusted in by his biographers, and have, indeed, been worked into most of the recent biographies, have now, in Mr. Dyce's judgment, to be given up as either spurious, or strongly tainted with suspicion. Here for example, are ten documents which, if they were authentic, would furnish us with most precious scraps of information about Shakespeare, and which, on the supposition of their authenticity, have been fused irrevocably into all our recent accounts of Shakespeare's life, but which Mr. Dyce now tumbles, neck and crop, out of his text, and prints, by themselves, in an appendix:—

"Certificate of the Sharers of the Blackfriars Theatre [in 1589], found by Mr. Collier in the Ellesmere Collection."

"Verses relating to a 'wager laid by some brother actor, that Alleyn would be adjudged superior to Kempe in some part not mentioned,' Collier's 'Memoirs of Edward Alleyn,' p. 13."

"Petition of the Players [in 1596]. First printed by Mr. Collier in his 'Hist. of English Dram. Poetry.'"

"Letter to Henslowe from a person named Veale, servant to Edward Tylney, Master of the Revels, concerning the preceding Petition of the Players; discovered by Mr. Collier at Dulwich College."

"Fragment relating to a complaint of the inhabitants of Southwark against some particular annoyance, discovered at Dulwich College."

"Letter from Daniel to Sir Thomas Egerton, thanking him for his advancement to the office of Master of the Queen's Revels, discovered by Mr. Collier among the Ellesmere Papers."

"Copy of a Letter which Mr. Collier discovered among the Ellesmere Papers, and which he supposes to have been written by Lord Southampton."—[This is the famous letter containing the splendid recommendation of Shakespeare, along with Burbadge, to the good offices of Egerton.]

"A document, discovered by Mr. Collier among the Ellesmere Papers, which minutely describes the interest the different proprietors had in the Blackfriars Theatre."

"A document, discovered by Mr. Collier at Dulwich College, showing that Shakespeare was rated to the poor of the Clink in Southwark."

"Draft of a warrant, empowering Daborne, Shakespeare, Field, and Kirkham to train up a company of juvenile performers, to be called 'The Children of the Queen's Revels,' discovered by Mr. Collier among the Ellesmere Papers."

The subduction of these ten documents from the list of the accredited records relating to Shakespeare's life certainly leaves large gaps in the list, and undermines at important points the biographic structure, meagre as it was, which had been raised on that foundation. There remain, nevertheless, in Mr. Dyce's text, not a few particulars indubitably authenticated by other records. It is to these particles of information about Shakespeare, so presented by the careful Mr. Dyce as authentic on the evidence of indubitable record, that our second remark applies. Any reader of Mr. Dyce's "Life" will be sure to make the remark for himself, even if he has never made it before. He will be struck by the fact that many, if not most, of the references to Shakespeare that remain in the records of his time are references to money transactions in which he was engaged. So far, perhaps there is nothing really strange in this, seeing that money-transactions are the sort of transactions most likely at any time to be registered and officially preserved in black and white. But it so happens that at least two of these preserved recollections about Shakespeare are of cases in which he prosecuted people for the recovery of small debts. Here, in Mr. Dyce's words, are the circumstances of the two actions:—

In 1604 an action was brought by Shakespeare in the Court of Record at Stratford against Philip Rogers to recover a debt of £1. 15s. 10d. At different times between March and the end of May in that year, Shakespeare had sold to Rogers as much malt as amounted to the value of £1. 19s. 10d.; and he had also, on June 25th, lent him two shillings: of all this debt Rogers had paid only six shillings; hence the action.

We learn from the records of Stratford that in August 1608 he brought an action against John Addenbroke for the recovery of a debt,—that, after a delay of several months, a verdict was given in his favour for £6., and £1. 4s. costs; and that, the defendant having been returned as "non inventus," Shakespeare proceeded against Thomas Horneby, who had become bail for Addenbroke. The latest date recorded in this action is June 7th, 1609.

In noting one of these cases, Mr. Dyce says:—

"Pity that, for want of better materials, the poet's biographers should have to enter on such insignificant details." We don't know that it is. Perhaps there is more significance in the details than Mr. Dyce likes to see. Shakespeare to us now is the man who lived "not for an age, but for all time;" and yet here we see how, all immortal as he was, he could tackle the poor wretch, Philip Rogers, for a debt of £1. 19s. 6d. for malt and two shillings of money lent, of which Rogers had paid him back only six shillings on account, and how, at another time, Thomas Horneby must have gone cursing and swearing about Stratford, calling Shakespeare all sorts of

* To the second volume of his edition of Shakespeare, which has reached us since this article was written, Mr. Dyce has prefixed a portrait after the Droeshout engraving.

hard names for holding him to his security for that fellow Addenbroke. Mr. Dyce has, indeed, a glimmering of the kind of character which Shakespeare may have borne among a certain class of his acquaintances on account of these and other similar transactions; for he reproduces in a foot-note a passage of reference to Shakespeare from an old chap-book of the time, which has already attracted the notice of the biographers.

In a tract, entitled "Ratseis Ghost, or the Second Part of his Madde Prankes and Robberies, Printed by V. S., 4to., n. d., is a passage, the concluding portion of which seems plainly to allude to Shakespeare:—the hero of the tract, Gamaliel Ratsey, a highwayman, in addressing one of a set of strolling players, whom he had paid 40s. for acting before him, and had afterwards robbed of the money:—"And for you, sirrah (says he to the chiefest of them), thou hast a good presence upon a stage; methinks thou darkenest thy merit by playing in the country: get thee to London, for if one man [i.e. Burbadge] were dead, they will have much need of such as thou art. There would be none, in my opinion, fitter than thyself to play his parts; my conceit is such of thee that I durst all the money in my purse on thy head to play Hamlet with him for a wager. There thou shalt learne to be frugal (for players were never so thrifty as they are now about London), and to feed upon all men; to let none feed upon thee; to make thy hand a stranger to thy pocket, thy heart slow to perform thy tongue's promise; and when thou feelest thy purse well lined, buy thee some place of lordship in the country, that, growing weary of playing, thy money may there bring thee to dignity and reputation: then thou needest care for no man; no, not for them that before made thee proud with speaking their words on the stage. Sir, I thank you (quoth the player) for this good counsel: I promise you I will make use of it; for I have heard, indeed, of some that have gone to London very meanly, and have come in time to be exceeding wealthy."

What are we to make of this? What but that Shakespeare, when he was a wealthy man, was also a prudent one, who was not to be cheated or imposed upon—that there were all sorts of riff-raff vagabonds, who, on the plea of old acquaintance with him in London, tried to sponge upon him, and sent begging letters to him at Stratford; and that these vagabonds, being disappointed, used to talk about him among themselves in the strain of the foregoing extract, which one of them ("connected with the press," as we should now say) may have written in revenge. Of the real Shakespeare, even in his worldly relations with his friends and fellows, we have, fortunately, a representation as contrary to that of this anonymous blackguard as sentimentalism itself could desire. If Ben Jonson, for example, did not get many a five shillings at the "Mermaid" out of "gentle" William, we are greatly mistaken in our notions of the relations of the two parties; and, if Ben ever paid William back a single five shillings that he had borrowed, we are greatly mistaken in our notions of Ben. Well, what did Ben, that "contemner of others," as he was reputed to be, write in his papers about Shakespeare several years after Shakespeare's death. Here is a portion of the ever-famous passage:—"I remember, the players have often mentioned it as an honour to Shakespeare, that in his writing (whatsoever he penned) he never blotted out a line. My answer hath been, Would he had blotted a thousand! Which they thought a malevolent speech. I had not told posterity this, but for their ignorance, who chose that circumstance to commend their friend by, wherein he most faulted; and to justify mine own candour: for I loved the man, and do honour his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any. He was (indeed) honest, and of an open and free nature; had an excellent phantasy, brave notions, and gentle expressions; wherein he flowed with that facility, that sometimes it was necessary he should be stopped: *Sufflaminandus erat*, as Augustus said of Haterius." After all, these few words of eulogy by Ben Jonson afford the best, the clearest, the most glorious glimpse we have of the character and personal de-

meanour of Shakespeare. They are worth a whole essay; and, if, after reading them, we remember that Shakespeare prosecuted Philip Rogers and Thomas Horneby for debt at Stratford, we feel surer than ever that he must have made up his mind that it would be best for the human species as a whole, and perhaps for Rogers and Horneby themselves, that they should be made to cash up.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU'S "FOUR EXPERIMENTS."

The Four Experiments in Church and State, and the Conflicts of Churches. By Lord Robert Montagu, M.P. (Longman & Co.)

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU has written a lively, crude, paradoxical book, justifying Conservative resistance to Dissenters by an extreme Liberal theory. He maintains in a dashing style Dr. Arnold's view of Church and State, according to which the Church is one face, and the State another, of the same body politic. The Four Experiments are these:—1. The identity of Church and State, which Lord R. Montagu affirms to be the old English principle. 2. The subjection of the State to the Church, which is the Romanist theory. 3. The subjection of the Church to the State, which is the Russian theory. 4. The separation of the Church from the State, "the way of the sectaries," producing, in Milton's grand phrase, "the subdichotomy of petty schisms." This last principle is in action in America. On each of these experiments Lord R. Montagu brings to bear a good deal of historical illustration; and the book, with all its faults, is clever, creditable, and instructive.

The author makes short work of the difficulty by which the question of Church and State is so much embarrassed,—the want of agreement as to what doctrines are true and what are not. He says that the politician or the citizen has nothing whatever to do with theology. The Church is simply that function of the State by which it seeks to improve the moral character of the population. "It is an association for putting down evil generally." One does not feel much disposed to enter into an argument with a writer who has shown himself so indifferent to possible objections; or it might be asked whether, if a population is to be improved by any teaching, it is not a condition of primary importance that the teaching should be true, and a scarcely less important condition that it should be believed to be true? The arguments for the close connexion of Church and State are very conclusive so long as there are no differences of belief amongst the people; they remain impressive and have a partial force so long as the considerable majority of the population are willing to assent to one form of religious faith: but it is manifestly idle to talk about a National Church when the people are hopelessly divided in belief. Lord Robert condemns the American plan; but, if he were an American politician, what could he substitute in its place?

It is probably true that thinking men of various schools are feeling strongly just now the value of the connexion between Church and State, and are seriously afraid of the evils which would result both to the Church and the State from any further severance of the bonds which unite them. These feelings, behind the superficial party action on both sides, are making men unwilling to part with the Church Rate, as a link that binds the church to the parish, and represents most effectively the local territorial connexion between the Church and the people. But it is also quite impossible to disregard the rights of those who repudiate the National Church as a communion. Sir John Acton, speaking recently in the name of the loyal section of Roman Catholics, gave expression to the prevailing opinion, when he said that he was in favour of an Established Church, but on two conditions,—that the Church should represent the majority of the people, and that the rights of the minority should be carefully considered. This is wiser and more

practical language than Lord Robert Montagu's; but, as the spirited excursion of a politician into the regions of theory and history, his book is an example of a kind of study which might raise the tone of politics, and it contains much to interest the inquirer.

TWO CIRCULATING-LIBRARY NOVELS.

The Smuggler Chief. A Novel. By Gustave Aimard. Two Volumes. (Maxwell & Co.)

The Life of Sir Timothy Graceless, Bart. Written by himself. Edited by Omega. Two Volumes. (Newby.)

A FORTNIGHT ago the news of the terrible burning which occurred in the church of La Campana, in Santiago, the capital of Chili, reached England, and, after reading the lesson which such a catastrophe placed before their eyes, people began to speculate on what kind of Romanism that must be which could make such a human holocaust possible.

Few political agitations have been felt in modern Europe which have not also vibrated along the Pacific sea-board; but, although the general politics of Chili are those of our own time, her religion belongs to the days of Pizarro. Such facts are, no doubt, familiar enough to the traveller and to the man of large reading; but, to those who dislike the trouble of wading through the history of the Spanish colonies, and are anxious to gather some idea of modern Chili—her manners, customs, religion, and relations to the Molucho tribes, who, in addition to the remains of an advanced civilization, and an intellectual capacity little inferior to that of their conquerors, possess all the savage instinct and cunning of Fenimore Cooper's Mohicans and Hurons—there is no book we would more readily recommend than Gustave Aimard's "Smuggler Chief." He himself has sojourned long in the land which he so beautifully describes, and his knowledge comes to us with all the relish of a traveller's tale. He can readily enough understand the religious fervour which inspired the female population of Santiago upon the late fatal occasion—their child-like credulity, and their habitual submission to priestly influence in its most absurd and even blasphemous forms—when we are told by M. Aimard that, when a Chilian sets out on a journey, in order that no accident may happen to him on the road, he has a mass said. "If," continues our author, "in spite of this precaution, he is plundered on the high road by the Salteadors, he does not fail on his return to go to the monk of whom he ordered the mass, and bitterly complain of his want of efficacy. The monk is accustomed to such recriminations, and knows what to answer. 'That does not surprise me, my son,' the Franciscan, or the Benedictine, or whoever he may be, as the answer is always the same, replies; 'what the deuce did you expect for a peso? Ah, if you had been willing to pay a half-ounce, we should have had the beadle, the cross, the banner, two choristers, and eight candles, and then most assuredly nothing would have happened to you; but how could you expect the Virgin to put herself out of the way for a peso?' The Chilian withdraws, convinced he is in the wrong, and promising not to be niggardly on the next opportunity. With the exception of the minor grades, the monks are jolly fellows—smoking, drinking, swearing, and making love as well as a man of the world. It is not uncommon to see in a wine-shop a fat monk, with a red face, and a cigarette in his mouth, merrily playing the vihuela as dance accompaniment to a loving couple whom he will confess the next morning. Most of the monks carry their knife in their sleeve, and in a quarrel, which is a frequent thing in Chili, use it as well, and with as little remorse, as the first comer." Such are the people; and such are the priests, who form a fourth of the population, in the country where the great human burning took place; and it is in this country where M. Aimard has laid the scene of his thrilling story.

13 FEBRUARY, 1864.

Don Juan de Dios-Souza y Soto-Mayors ancestors were among the bravest and proudest comrades of Fernando Cortez and Pizarro, and he himself had fought in the War of Independence as a brave soldier. At the opening of our tale he is about sixty-two years of age, hale and upright; and his family consists of Dona Isabel, his wife, Ines and Maria, his daughters, and Don Juanito, his son, who holds a commission in the Chilean army. Ines, who is nearly sixteen, only awaits her sister Maria's taking the veil to solemnize her own marriage with Colonel Don Pedro Sallazar. The younger, according to the custom prevalent in Chilean families, is forced into a convent to augment the dowry of the elder sister; and so it was in this case. When Leon, "the Smuggler Chief," a Frenchman by birth, and his faithful lieutenant, Diego, a half-breed, seek protection from a storm in the house of Don Juan, his younger daughter, Maria, is accordingly serving the novitiate in a convent at Valparaiso; but Leon had, before this, seen her in a religious procession, where, but for his gallantry and cool horsemanship, she would have been the victim of a sad accident. While he held her fainting in his arms he had lifted her veil, looked upon her beauty, and from that moment had loved her. It may be guessed, then, with what eagerness Leon undertakes the proposed charge of conducting Don Juan and his whole family south to Valdivia when he learns, by-and-bye, that Dona Maria is to be of the party. She is to have, according to custom, a month's respite and holiday before her life-long imprisonment commences. In the meantime Leon, the smuggler-chief, learns from the lips of his lieutenant, the half-breed, that he is the sole survivor of Tahi-Mari, the last of the Inca race; and that, although he has served Leon faithfully for four years, he is a Molucho warrior, who has devoted his life to the objects of regenerating his country, of placing the twelve great Molucho nations in the proud position they occupied before the arrival of the Spaniards, and, finally, of compassing a long-repressed, but deeply-rooted revenge which he had inherited from his fathers on the very family of Soto-Mayor, which Leon has just pledged his faith to see, with the assistance of his smuggler band, escorted to Valdivia. Under such circumstances does the caravan start on its journey. It traverses the garden-like country which for sixty leagues surrounds Santiago, reaches the Sierra, and is finally attacked by Indians in a wild gorge of the Cordilleras of the Andes. The mother is killed, and, in the confusion of battle, in which Leon acquits himself like a hero, her two daughters are carried away to a mysterious Indian city, in the depths of a trackless and primeval forest. The Indians had, indeed, risen, and were not finally subdued till they had sacked Santiago, and held it for nine days.

Through such turmoil and complication does M. Aimard conduct with great skill the principal personages of his story; and the manner in which he makes his hero discover the sacred city, and rescue the Spanish sisters, gives to his narrative the air of mediæval romance. Many expeditions have been started, he says, during the last fifty years in search of such cities, but, up to the present day, success has not crowned a single one of them. But the following passage must surely be a mere ruse of the novelist:—

We, in consequence of circumstances too lengthy to repeat here, but which we may possibly narrate some day, have involuntarily inhabited one of these impenetrable cities, and, more fortunate than our predecessors, we succeeded in escaping through a thousand perils, all miraculously avoided. The description we are about to give is, therefore, scrupulously exact, and will not admit of doubt, since we speak from personal knowledge.

What may be his purpose in inserting such a passage as this we know not; but we believe M. Aimard has lived much among Indian tribes, and, in the story before us, his descriptions of their habits and customs, their behaviour in council and in the battle-field,

are all so vivid and life-like that we could scarcely imagine them other than the result of actual observation. The character of the heroines is beautifully drawn out and developed; and we quite agree with Sir Lascelles Wraxall in thinking, as he does in the preface, that this is the most powerful story which M. Aimard has yet written.

How we came to join, under one article, "The Smuggler Chief" and "Sir Timothy Graceless," it would be, perhaps, too curious to consider; but two more dissimilar works could scarcely be imagined. The scene of the one, as we know, is laid in Chili, and that of the other, as we shall see, by-and-bye, in Ireland. Except the one faith, there is little in common between the two countries. Ireland looks out upon the Atlantic, while the shores of Chili are washed by the Southern Pacific; so that, unless by the most circuitous route, the highway of nations can scarcely be said to join them. The one author is rapid, sparkling and instructive; the other, lumbering, dull, and learned. But here is a sketch of the story.

Rose Melnot, the beauty of Beechgrove, is wooed and ruined by Sir Samuel Graceful, the neighbouring baronet and proprietor of Graceful Castle. No sooner does this fact get whispered about in the village than it is taken up by the Rev. Mr. Formalist, and howled on and thundered on from the pulpit, and reaches, at last, the ears of the straight-laced grandmother with whom our heroine lives. This outraged old lady very soon casts her out as "infamous;" and, in her wanderings, she stumbles upon a gypsy's cottage, where she finds shelter from a storm, but is presently apprehended there, on the plea of being connected with a robbery, and lodged in jail. In this jail our hero is born. On the release of the prisoners it suits Sir Samuel's purpose to have the mother entrapped on board a vessel bound for the colonies, and to have the boy, Timothy, sent to some ragged school, or reformatory, in Dublin, of the most loathsome description, where the master has instructions to keep the little fellow always within the walls of the establishment. From this awful den he by-and-bye contrives to make his escape, and finds work with a farmer of rather a boorish type, from whom he is also glad to get away. On reaching his own country, he is induced by the man who had formerly deceived him, but whose fair promises now gain the credence of the boy, to enter a field for a turnip or two to allay his hunger. He is at once pounced upon, tried, and committed to prison, his own father still being the moving power in all his misfortunes. This arises from the fact that the lady whom he marries for the sake of her ten thousand pounds objects to the scandal of having the boy anywhere in the neighbourhood. Once more does our hero make his escape, and good fortune leads him, this time, to the house of a Mr. Abel Stewart, a retired merchant of great benevolence and goodness, and father of a young daughter in every way worthy of the sire. This gentleman is one of the best drawn and most natural characters in the book; and Mary Stewart, the daughter, who persuades him to give Timothy, by this time growing into a fine stripling, work on the estate, exercises over the lad a healing moral influence. On the death of the old grandmother who turned Timothy's mother out of doors, it was discovered that she had left the boy five hundred pounds, with Mr. Stewart, with whom he is now living, for guardian. The good man puts the boy at once to school; and here he discovers his own half-brother, and that his mother is a rich widow, and will soon be home to Ireland. Everything would now go happily, but for the fact that our hero is likely, owing to the compunction of his father, now a widower, and fast sinking into his grave, through his reckless and dissolute living, to inherit all that is unentailed of the Graceful property. The next of kin, therefore, lays a cunning plan by which he succeeds in landing Timothy once more in jail. On the return of the mother all comes to a satisfactory issue, and the story ends happily.

We said the scene is laid in Ireland, but there is very little real Irish character in the book; and, were it not that we are told so repeatedly, we should imagine the story an English one.

There is a humour about our author, but it is of a pungent and disagreeable kind: he possesses descriptive power, and even a perception of character and the faculty of delineating it; but he spoils everything by his inordinate craze for philosophizing after the cynical manner, and by his preaching and prosing against the weaknesses, shortcomings, and hollownoses of poor human nature, both lay and ecclesiastical. For one page of narrative, we have two of tiresome soliloquy and trite quotation. As it is, the author has only succeeded in the too ordinary feat of writing a book which none but a hapless reviewer will ever have the heroism to read through. J. F. R.

ARICHANDRA: A TAMIL DRAMA.

Arichandra, the Martyr of Truth. A Tamil Drama, translated into English by Mutu Coomara Swamy, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

REMARKABLE as a curiosity, and by no means devoid of æsthetic value, the drama before us is still chiefly interesting to those who, looking forward with eagerness to the regeneration of India, recognise the one needful condition in the elevation of the natives to the moral standard of the West. It is something to be assured of the existence of ground on which to base the lever required for so prodigious an upheaval—to be assured that the conception of an Indian reformation does not involve the transplantation of European virtues into a foreign and unkindly soil, but that germs are already to be found susceptible of a happy and seasonable development. So thinks Mr. Mutu Coomara Swamy, himself fully sensible of the necessity for progress in the direction indicated, and in his own person a most gratifying example of the ability of the Indian stem to support the graft of Western moral and intellectual culture. In confirmation of his argument, he dwells upon the character of this drama as an apotheosis of Truth, conceived with such fervour and executed with such boldness as almost appear hyperbolic to our more temperate imaginations. Nor is it, he insists, the pleasing vision of a recluse, or a satirist's indirect assault upon the vices of his countrymen. On the contrary, it is a popular play, written for the people by one of themselves, existing in innumerable manuscript copies, and, after an existence of about five centuries, still capable of attracting large and enthusiastic audiences. Hence he infers the existence of an abstract love of rectitude among his countrymen, however impaired by the debasing influences of domestic oppression and foreign conquest.

It must certainly be admitted that no poet can have been more uncompromising in his assertion of the paramount majesty of Truth than the author of "Arichandra." The resemblance to Job is very striking, so far as the action exhibits the undeserved trials of virtue; but the contrast between human prosperity and desert, so infinitely perplexing to the Hebrew poet, calls up no ripple of disturbance on the placid fatalism of the Hindoo. To the Hebrew, the sufferings of the righteous are terrible realities. To the Indian they are delusions, deceptions, at most transient and accidental phases of the one real evil—existence. The vision of the Hebrew is bounded by his sense of life, and the most obvious and natural consolations under undeserved misfortune are ignored with a decision that proves them to have found no place in his system. The vision of the Hindoo ranges over an immense series of births and deaths, from the moment when the particle of being has first begun to aspire to the Divinity to that when it shall achieve its final goal of absorption into his essence. All between is delusion—the righteous and the wicked are alike unhappy in their exile

from God, and only differ for better or worse in the degree of their proximity to Him. The prosperity of the one, the sorrows of the other, are but the lights and shades of a gigantic phantasmagoria, amusing to the crowd, but wholly devoid of significance to the philosopher. "Sire," says the faithful minister to Arichandra:—

By far easier is it to count the number of the sands which cover the shores whence rebound the mighty waves of the Ocean, or to ascertain the number of the atoms which constitute *Meru*, the loftiest mountain of the universe, than to enumerate the number of the births which our sins have already necessitated, and which we shall yet be compelled to pass through before final rest awaits us. Poor souls! we are tossed hither and thither, washed by the waves of Destiny from world to world, sphere to sphere, age to age, bounding from death to life, and from life rebounding to death; children once—fathers again—a husband now—a wife anon—now a king—now a slave—now a man—now a beast—till our merits and demerits are cancelled off—till the heavenly *Sâyucchya* welcomes us to eternal bliss. Foolish man clings to this earth, and cries out, "Oh, this is my land, this my field, this my home—who dare take it from me? How can I part with it?" Knows he how many worlds have already owned him and disown him now? He hugs his wife closely, and proclaims, "Oh, this is my partner, this my love! who dare remove her from me? How can I exist separated from her?" Know you how many thousands of women have called themselves your wives, and how many millions of children have cried out to you, "Father! father?" When such is life, why weep you? Battle with Fate itself. What must be done will be done. Grieve not because evils beset you and unhappiness is your lot; but grasp the sword of wisdom, demolish the wild phantasies of the wicked mind, then mount the winged horse of reason, scale the heights of knowledge, and learn that, where happiness is, there also unhappiness must necessarily be. Seek the one and you seek the other as well; for pleasure ever ends in pain, whilst pain ever leads to pleasure. Such is the common lot of humanity.

There is evidently no place here for the problems which chiefly engaged the author of Job. The fatalism of the Indian thinker is equally uncompromising:—

In this universe not even a straw shakes with the wind unless it were so willed before. Fate rules supreme—what avails man's will? Who is weak, who strong, who good, who bad, except the man predestined to be so? Mortal men and immortal gods fancy that much is in them—nothing is beyond them. Verily, verily, they are puppets, under the control of strings in the hands of One above. Yes! this world is a stage: in it we act as we are bidden: the Power that directs us is invisible. He alone knows why we dance, cease to dance, and dance again; to Him alone is it plain why some are oppressors, others oppressed; why this quarrel arose between Vasitta and Wis Wāmītra, and why Arichandra is to suffer for his innocence and purity of heart. Let His will be done!

The action of the play turns upon a dispute between two beatified sages (Vasitta and Wis Wāmītra, characters also in the *Mahabharata*, where, however, their contest is differently related) respecting the virtue of Arichandra, King of Ayōdiah (Oude). Vasitta's assertion of the immaculacy of his pupil excites the wrath of the terrible Wis Wāmītra, a sage who, by the austerity of his penances, has attained a power surpassing that of any of the gods. Wis Wāmītra undertakes to compel Arichandra to utter an untruth, thus filling the part assigned to Satan in the Hebrew poem. By stratagem he deprives Arichandra of his kingdom, and renders him his debtor for an enormous sum. To raise this, Arichandra proceeds to Benares with his wife and infant son, in the custody of an emissary of Wis Wāmītra's, whose cruel usage and temptations alike fail in inducing him to deviate from the truth. This part of the drama is too extravagant for a European taste; but there is great pathos in the concluding scenes. To acquit his obligation Arichandra is compelled to sell his wife and child as slaves to a Brahmin, and himself to a Pariah, who employs him in decapitating criminals and burning the dead. His son

having been killed by a serpent, the mother (as lovely a pattern of womanhood, by the way, as any creation of a European author) brings the body to the cemetery for cremation; but she cannot pay the fee, and Arichandra's duty compels him to repel her and the corpse. She is subsequently accused of murder, and brought to him for decapitation.

My love! Lo! I am thy executioner: come, lay thy head gently on this block with thy sweet face turned towards the east. Sandramati! my wife! be firm, be happy. The last moment of our sufferings has at length come; for to sufferings, too, there is, happily, an end. Here cease our woes, our griefs, our pleasures. Mark! yet awhile, and thou wilt be as free as the vultures that now soar in the skies. This keen sabre will do its duty. Thou dead, thy husband dies too—this selfsame sword shall pierce my breast. First the child—then the wife—last the husband—all victims of a sage's wrath. I the martyr of Truth—thou and thy son martyrs for me, the martyr of Truth. Yes; let us die cheerfully and bear our ills meekly. Yea; let all men perish, let all gods cease to exist, let the stars that shine above grow dim, let all seas be dried up, let all mountains be levelled to the ground, let wars rage, blood flow in streams, let millions of millions of Arichandras be thus persecuted; yet let Truth be maintained—let Truth ride victorious over all—let Truth be the light—Truth the guide—Truth alone the lasting solace of mortals and immortals. Die, then, O Goddess of Chastity! Die, at this the shrine of thy sister Goddess of Truth!—[*Strikes the neck of SANDRAMATI with great force; the sword, instead of hurting her, is transformed into a string of superb pearls, which winds itself around her: the Gods of Heaven, all Sages, and all Kings appear suddenly to the view of ARICHANDRA.*]

All has been an illusion. The seeming Pariah is the God of Death, the Brahmin the God of Fire, the cemetery a sacred grove. The slain child is restored to life. Vasitta appears and triumphs; Wis Wāmītra confesses his discomfiture. The gods and kings escort Arichandra in state to Ayōdiah.

While this drama tends to exalt our estimate of the Hindoo character, it exhibits one of the main causes of its debasement in the entire divorce of the national religion from morality. To us no conception could appear more self-contradictory than that of a saint exhausting every resource of fraud and violence to compel a good man to do wrong. The ideas of sanctity and unrighteousness would appear absolutely incompatible. With the Hindoo, however, sanctity stands in no relation to moral excellence. It is simply the fruit of penances and austerities, inflicted from no motive of self-abasement or propitiation, but merely for the sake of the power they are supposed to confer upon the devotee. Stripes and fasting are put out to interest, and the beatified speculator in self-torment displays as much perfidy, cruelty, and arrogance as could well be found on any throne in India. So little is the inalienability of merit and demerit understood, that moral desert is represented as a commodity which may be transferred from hand to hand, purchased, exchanged, or, as here, constituted the stake of a wager. Strange as these ideas must appear to most of us, it would be easy to point out their close analogy to those current throughout a very large portion of the Christian world, and their destructive influence upon morality wherever they are embraced. The whole social system delineated in this play forcibly recalls that of mediæval Europe, and may serve to indicate where we might have been now without the Crusades, the revival of learning, and the other great movements that have preserved our society from stagnation, or if our Reformation had shared the fate of Buddhism, the Protestantism of India. It is now for the first time in its history that the Hindoo mind is being brought into contact with a potent external force, which promises to arouse it from its degenerate apathy, as the plough breaks up the hard fallows, and prepares the ground for the harvest. Mr. Swamy's volume is a most acceptable first-fruit—the prelude, we trust, to many other labours for the mutual benefit of his countrymen and their Western friends. He has added most copious and useful anno-

tations, and our extracts will have supplied the reader with ample means for appreciating the force and freedom of his version. While we cannot pretend to estimate his success in reproducing the spirit of the original, enough of beauty and spirit breaks through the cloudy medium of translation to show that his pains have not been ill-bestowed even in a literary point of view. "The great," says the Tamil poet himself, "are great even in adversity—burn the white conch, and still it produces but white ashes."

"THE FEASTS OF CAMELOT" AND "ARNOLD DELAHAIZE."

The Feasts of Camelot, with the Tales that were told there. By Mrs. T. K. Hervey. (Bell and Daldy). *Arnold Delahaize; or, the Huguenot Pastor.* (Bell and Daldy).

ON the northern coast of Cornwall the sea, with subtle power, runs inland among the rocks of shining granite, until the entrance is lost among the sharp turns and windings of the shores. At high tide the vast space becomes a sheet of clear, pellucid water, in which ancient streets, quaint buildings, quays, ships, and sloping gardens are mirrored with faithful outline. Into this haven the little river Camel flows, through land famous for its crops of "ripe and golden barley." In "The Feasts of Camelot" Mrs. Hervey does not direct us to this locality; but other legends speak of Camelot as being a commanding fortress in the mouth of this same little river—its foundation of solid rock, its area some thirty acres, and the main edifice being defended by seven ditches. From the four windows of the keep the eye could range at will over land and sea; over the gently rising hill, the loftier summits breaking here and there the horizontal line, with the silvery stream, that takes its rise not far from Bossiney, the birthplace of King Arthur, ever gleaming among the varied foliage that adorns the plains inland. Other castles, like mighty giants, for terror or defence, arose in the vicinity, but "none were so princely nor so grand as that of Camelot."

Whitsuntide and Christmas are the feasts to which the Knights of the Round Table are made welcome, for the "custom was, in those days," that King Arthur "would desire to hear" their adventures. Well, of the Whitsuntide tales there are ten in Mrs. Hervey's volume, varying in treatment according to the subject, and one of them being in verse. All are well told, and, in that of the "Purped Mantle," there is a quiet vein of humour which reminds us of some of the tales of the Middle Ages, without their coarseness. Of the Christmas tales there are twelve, one also in verse. Sir Gawain's "Tale of a Danish Princess" is perhaps the best of the series. The book is elegantly printed; the style is quaint, pleasing, and appropriate, and the subjects are nicely chosen.

From scenes of chivalry and knightly deeds of King Arthur's days it is a wondrous leap to that weary termination of the reign of the Grand Monarque, to which we are carried by the other volume, named at the head of this article. The time when the story of "Arnold Delahaize; or, the Huguenot Pastor" commences is about 1670. The author refers in the preface to "the lives of the learned and gentle Louis de Marolles, and his fellow-prisoner, Isaac Le Fevre, of Jacob Bayle, of Elie Neau, of Sabbatier, and of other martyrs and confessors," as being among the works that have furnished the materials from which the tale has been constructed. The story of Arnold himself is, we are told, "an imaginary biography;" but "the principal circumstances in which he was placed, and the incidents grouped around him, are matters of real history." We are introduced to a certain M. de St. Arnault, the protestant pastor of Rovère, a small town on the western coast of France. This St. Arnault, having married when somewhat advanced in years, is left, on his wife's death, with a son and daughter to bring up, but without the requisite tenderness of nature or consideration for youth to fit him for the

charge. Clara is a lovely, gentle girl, the light of that stern father's home, and much younger than her brother Ernest, a high-spirited lad of fifteen, who rebels against the iron rule to which he is subjected. The pastor has also under his roof Aimé, the youngest son of the Marquis de Rohan, a Huguenot nobleman, and Arnold Delahaize, an orphan boy, "the son of a very old friend and distant relation." From his boyhood Arnold is in some way a sort of martyr, undergoing with fortitude and meekness the various mishaps into which he is led by the recklessness of his companions.

In one of Ernest's wild schemes Arnold is compelled to go with him and others to a village fête, at which Lord and Lady Langdale, with their only son, are present. Arnold attracts their notice and sympathy so much that Lord Langdale is induced to go to Rovère on the following morning and inquire after him. Arrived at M. de St. Arnault's he finds that Ernest and Arnold have both been severely punished by the stern pastor, and locked up without food. The result of the visit is a change in the pastor's treatment of the two boys. He is sent some time afterwards on a distant mission, and Ernest and Arnold accompany Lord Langdale to England, while De Rohan returns to his father's house and Clara is sent to a widowed aunt. Two years then elapse, and the family re-assemble at Rovère. But now Ernest will not enter the Church; and, to save the recurrence of family jars, he leaves his home and enters the army. Arnold and Clara become lovers; but no engagement is allowed by St. Arnault until Arnold has attained his twenty-fifth year. Meanwhile Delahaize is again in England, with the Langdales, attending the sick-bed of the dying heir till Clara summons him to France, where she and her father need him greatly. And now the gloom of the time gathers thickly over that country, and the king's disregard of the Edict of Nantes fills all hearts with dread. Arnold and Clara are married; but the young clergyman is arrested at the church doors and conveyed on horseback to the "capital of his province, and there straitly imprisoned, all communication with his friends being forbidden." He is tried and condemned for "offensive preaching and the admission of relapsed converts into his church;" the sentence of penance at the church doors is passed on him and carried into effect, and trouble after trouble assails him. The destruction of the church at Rovère, the death of St. Arnault, the terrible Dragonnade, and grief for Arnold's untimely fate hurry poor Clara to the tomb. Arnold on his sick-bed in the hospital hears the fatal news, and all the care and skill of M. André, the good surgeon, scarcely avail to restore him to life. St. Merc, a creature of Louvois, and as pitiless as himself, condemns the Huguenot to work in the galleys as a slave; and again the terrors of his persecuted existence begin. At length, almost at death's door, he is once more consigned to M. André, and is just recovering when his old schoolfellow, Aimé de Rohan, is brought in to die. John de Rohan, an elder brother, and powerful at court, has obtained Aimé de Rohan's pardon, and brings it but to see him die. M. André is desperate at Arnold's danger, and a plan occurs to him by which he may be set free through John de Rohan's agency. De Rohan enters warmly into the plot, and ultimately secures his safe arrival in England, to dwell in peaceful security in the family of Lord Langdale.

Days and weeks passed, during which Arnold gradually gained strength. Again he performed the duties of a pastor as a clergyman of the English Church, and found there was still much happiness left for him in this world and its employments. He soon knew every person, every child in the place, by name, and attracted affection in England as he had done in his native land. . . . So time went on till other characters came on the scene, and the son of his old friend Aimé de Rohan joined him in his exile. Arnold felt his deeply wounded spirit revive in the atmosphere of warm affection which surrounded him.

The light-hearted cheerfulness of his early days, which seemed crushed for ever, came back to him; and, in Henri de Rohan, he seemed to live his youth over again.

There is much to interest in this narrative of persecution and misrule. The character of Arnold Delahaize is one of much beauty, and doubtless found its prototype in some of the martyrs of that time.

MEMOIR OF BISHOP MACKENZIE.

Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie. By Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Dean of Ely. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co.)

Report of the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham Mission to Central Africa, for 1862. November, 1863.

IT is by no means an unprecedented thing in the history of Christian Missions that good men should perish before their time and noble lives appear to be wasted. Such sacrifices are common to all great causes, and there is no reason why we should grudge to the work of spreading the Gospel an expenditure that is incurred freely enough in war, and even in the pursuit of science. But the mournful death of Bishop Mackenzie was no ordinary loss, and the Mission which has cost his life and the lives of several of his brave companions is invested with more than a common interest. And Charles Mackenzie going forth as a missionary, leaving the most advanced outposts of civilization to live amongst remote savages, brings home the old heroism of missionary life with unusual closeness to the cultivated English mind. Many of us have known him at Cambridge, in the very foremost rank of students and college teachers, from which he stepped out deliberately to do the work to which he believed his Master was calling him in the wilds of Africa. And there is a mixture of pride and regret in following him along every step of his sincere and blameless life, from the familiar haunts of academical study and companionship to his lonely grave on the Shire.

Charles Mackenzie was a Scotchman, brother of the Forbes Mackenzie whose Act is so well known in Scotland; but he was at school in England, and was a member of Caius College, Cambridge. He could not have had a better biographer than the Dean of Ely, his intimate personal friend, and a distinguished Cambridge man. Dean Goodwin loved Mackenzie and heartily admires his character, but he frankly admits the absence in his friend of any specially interesting intellectual qualities. It is remarkable, indeed, that one so indisputably able, and so utterly unworldly, should have been so little of a thinker. He scarcely entered at all into any of the doubts or controversies of the time. The attractions of his life are those of pure simple goodness, and of the heroic career to which he gave himself up. At the same time he was manly in mind as well as in form, and perfectly liberal and unexclusive in his relations with men and parties.

Most of the letters contained in this volume are addressed to sisters, with whom Mackenzie lived on terms of confiding sympathy. Two of them joined him in Natal, and one of these ascended the Shire just in time to receive the first news of his death. We see from this correspondence that Charles Mackenzie from his schooldays was striving to live a simple religious life. After he had taken his degree, he was living in his college, doing a great deal of useful work both in the University and in the town, when his mind was turned to the claims of missionary enterprise. He first thought of going out to Delhi, and was with difficulty persuaded that he ought to remain at Cambridge. His feelings at that time are thus freely poured out in a letter to his eldest sister. He is speaking of a friend who was himself going as a missionary to Delhi, and who wished to find a companion:—

After he left me, I read a bit of Henry Martyn's life before he left England; and I determined

for the first time, and prayed God to help me, to think what was best to be done, and to do it. I thought chiefly of the command, "Go and baptize all nations," and how some one ought to go: and I thought how in another world one would look back and rejoice at having seized this opportunity of taking the good news of the Gospel to those who had never heard it, but for whom as well as for us Christ died. I thought of the Saviour sitting in heaven and looking down upon this world, and seeing us who have heard the news, selfishly keeping it to ourselves, and only one or two, or eight or ten, going out in the year to preach to his other sheep, who must be brought, that there may be "one fold and one shepherd;" and I thought, if other men would go abroad, then I might stay at home; but as no one, or so few, would go out, then it was the duty of every one that could go, to go. You see I thought of the pleasure and the duty, and I think they were both cogent reasons. So I determined to sleep upon it; and in the morning, when I thought about it, the more I thought the more clear I got. . . . I took a long walk that day, and thought it well over, and made up my mind that God would approve of the change, that Christ would approve, and that the Holy Spirit would help me in it. I thought my dear mother would have smiled through her tears at the plan if she had still lived, and that she would now rejoice without grief. I thought you would give me your solid and sober judgment upon it, and I thought that your opinion would be in favour (pp. 67, 68).

The strong purpose thus formed was soon carried out in the acceptance of the post of Archdeacon offered him by the newly-made Bishop of Natal. He went to that colony with Bishop Colenso in 1855, being then thirty years of age. The same Bishop afterwards assisted the Bishops of Capetown and St. Helena in consecrating Mackenzie at the Cape as Bishop of the Central Africa Mission. It does credit to the Dean of Ely's good taste, that there is no allusion in this volume to the agitation since caused by Bishop Colenso's writings. Bishop Colenso only appears here as a zealous and distinguished Missionary Bishop. When they first settled in the diocese, both the Bishop and his Archdeacon went through some of those troubles about the ritual by which the Church of England has been vexed within these last few years. But after a while Mackenzie left Durban, and went to live amongst the natives in a part of the country where there were a few scattered English settlers. He was still hardly a missionary, having his time chiefly occupied in incessant labours amongst the colonists, but he always kept in view the conversion of the heathen, and was preparing himself for more direct work amongst them. Here in Natal he proved amongst other things his special fitness for a rough life, being ready in resource, indefatigable in labour and willing to turn his hand to anything, and of unfailing cheerfulness and good temper. He seems to have led one of the most perfectly unselfish of lives, and was invaluable, for instance, in a crowded vessel at sea. Mackenzie, in such a case, would wait upon the sick, and dress the children; and once, when a poor woman about to be confined felt that her hour was come, "she said no one could be of any comfort to her except the Archdeacon."

Bishop Colenso had an earnest desire to attempt a Mission on a great scale amongst the Zulu Kafirs; and at one time he wished that Mackenzie should head the Mission as Bishop, whilst at another time he thought it would be best to go himself, and to obtain the appointment of a successor in the Bishopric of Natal. These schemes caused Mackenzie to pay a visit to England at the very moment when Dr. Livingstone's enthusiasm had stirred up the Universities to organize a Mission which might be settled in some elevated healthy spot near the Zambesi. It was at once felt that Mackenzie was the very man to head this Mission, and the post was offered to him and accepted. For some months he travelled about England, attending meetings and making speeches; but he was more modest than eloquent, and rather lacked the fervour which would inspire a contagious warmth. At some of the meetings, however, whatever was wanting in the way of eloquence was supplied by the Bishop

of Oxford and Lord Brougham. Our great Episcopal orator, Wilberforce's son, has found in this African Mission an occasion for some of his finest appeals. We must quote some parting words addressed by him to Mackenzie, words which may well be dear to those who cherish his memory:—

What can man's voice add to that solace? He at whose dear call thou goest forth, He shall be with thee; thou shalt know the secret of His presence; thou shalt see, as men see not here in their peaceful homes, the nail-pierced hands, and the thorn-crowned brow. Thou shalt find, as His great saints have found before thee, when He has lured them into the desert wilderness, that He alone is better than all beside Himself. When thy heart is weakest, He shall make it strong; when all others leave thee, He shall be closest to thee; and the revelation of His love shall turn danger into peace, labour into rest, suffering into ease, anguish into joy, and martyrdom, if He so order it, into the prophet's fiery chariot, bearing thee by the straightest course to thy most desired home (p. 246).

Under such auspices Mackenzie returned again to Africa, with a party of excellent fellow-labourers. He stopped at the Cape, where he paid a visit to the interesting Moravian Settlement at Gnadendal, and was consecrated Bishop. After some vexatious delays he ascended the Shire with Livingstone, and, by his advice, fixed on a place named Magomero as the home of the Mission. Those who wish to know the history of the Mission down to the tragical period of its almost total failure, may find a summary of it in the Report just issued by the Committee in England, which gives also some additional particulars besides those contained in Bishop Mackenzie's life. It was a manifestly imprudent enterprise, the offspring of the noble but too sanguine enthusiasm of Livingstone. Who will blame him,—especially if he, too, is now to be mourned as another African martyr,—for having thought too little of the absolute necessity of a constant communication with the coast, and of the all but insuperable difficulties as well as the great costliness of such a communication? But if Livingstone is not to be blamed, still less is Bishop Mackenzie, or his companions. And we wish to say this with some emphasis, in referring to the undesirable incident which has been so much talked about, of an armed collision with a neighbouring tribe. Those who sent out the Mission appear to be too ready to treat this as an error of judgment for which they can only offer some excuses. But surely some such action was a most certain contingency of the whole scheme. Humanitarians with milk-and-water feelings about the use of arms had no right to indulge in such an audacious enterprise as the sending out of a handful of Englishmen into the midst of contending savages. Just let the reader imagine the circumstances of the case. The country was known to be distracted by the slave-trade, which means that two or three tribes of savages are always engaged in kidnapping or murdering one another. In the midst of such scenes a few Englishmen are suddenly put down, claiming and demonstrating every kind of superiority over the natives, strong in the possession of rifles and gunpowder, in mutual confidence and devoted courage, and in their known connexion with the European powers. It is a part of the plan that English ladies, wives and sisters of the missionaries, should live with them. Is it conceivable that circumstances should not arise which should compel these Englishmen to fight? It was not a question of mere self-defence, of allowing themselves to be killed rather than kill;—though it would have been a very doubtful piece of Christian wisdom, for example, to let a crowd of savages murder the Bishop and all about him and extinguish the Mission, for the sake of avoiding the appearance of using force. But was this really powerful band of Englishmen to stand by and see women and children foully and barbarously wronged? What would the natives have thought of them? Does not the possession of strength always involve the responsibility of using it for the support of

justice and humanity? It happened as might have been expected. When the Mission party was going up to its settlement, with Livingstone at its head, some half-dozen men were met driving about sixty captives, chiefly children, to be sold as slaves. Of course, Livingstone scared away the oppressors, and rescued the slaves. It is to be hoped that the meekest bishop on the bench would have done the same. The slave-drivers belonged to a tribe called the Ajawa, with whom this and some further proceedings of the same kind brought the Englishmen into collision. The weaker tribe was very anxious to secure the presence of such powerful friends, and two or three chiefs competed for the advantage of giving them a settlement. Ultimately Bishop Mackenzie and his party were drawn into heading their friends the Manganja in a regular skirmish with the Ajawa, the result of which was a victory, in which the English were able to exhibit very striking evidence of their humanity and disinterestedness. Instead of being a blunder, this skirmish seems to have had the happy effect of promoting peace and quiet in the neighbourhood. To be sure, it was unsatisfactory to find that the Manganja were not at all more virtuous, but only weaker, than the Ajawa.

The real cause of the failure of the Mission and of the deaths of its head and some of its best men seems to have been the want of such food as Europeans could live upon. If they had had a regular supply of food and had used precautions against the climate, they might have lived and prospered. They would probably have been obliged to fight a little from time to time, but they were strong enough to secure victory to the tribe they protected. It seems melancholy that so old and homely a lesson as the necessity of a commissariat should have been taught at such a cost. But surely this is not all that has been purchased for us by the sacrifice of these worthy lives. Consider the difference between Bishop Mackenzie of the Central African Mission, and Mr. Mackenzie, tutor of Caius, or vicar of some Norfolk living! Which of the two is worth most to the Church—the short career of the one, or a life lengthened into old age of the other? The heavenly truth that to give a life is to save it is true not only of the individual, but also of the country which proudly sends forth her sons on generous but deadly enterprises.

J. LL. D.

POPULAR SERIALS.

Good Words. (Strahan & Co.)

The Sunday at Home. (Religious Tract Society.)

The Leisure Hour. (Religious Tract Society.)

IT would be difficult to estimate at its proper value the added interest which photography, chromo-lithography, and the improved art of wood-engraving have lent to our popular serials. Were we to say that such arts have quadrupled the number of readers, we certainly should not overstep the mark; and, with such a reading public, who shall reckon the amount of good accomplished by the diffusion of a healthy literature like that represented in the trio of serials heading our notice? Thirty years ago the conductors of popular publications worked with tied hands, and were necessarily confined to certain subjects; but now there is no matter of domestic, scientific, or even artistic interest which may not be handled, descanted on, and popularized. Art itself, so long the exclusive delight of the wealthy, is now made a pleasure of the poor; and modern invention accomplishes the feat of enriching the cottage with the spoils of the palace, and still leaving the possessions of the latter untouched, and its glories untarnished. The same artist whose works adorn the walls of the Academy sends his drawings also to the cheap serial; and the professor, whose prelections are listened to by the select numbers of the University, speaks to a larger and a wider audience in the pages of the popular periodical.

We have before us the tenth volume of the *Sunday at Home*, "a family magazine for Sabbath reading." The publishers are the

Religious Tract Society; but the *Sunday at Home*, though making religious instruction the main feature, does not exclude matter of a mundane character. While every week there is a short sermon, there are also a few chapters of a serial story, a "page for the young," and every now and then short chapters on natural history, narratives of missionary enterprise, descriptions of famous places at home and abroad, elucidations of Scripture, biographies of good men, &c. Among the woodcuts may be mentioned Mr. Johnstone's "Reading the Bible," Mr. C. W. Cope's "Parting of Lord and Lady William Russell," from the fresco in Westminster Palace, Mr. Hornung's "Death-bed of Calvin," Slingeneyer's "Martyr in the Reign of Diocletian," and "The Widow's Mite," by Dubuffe. Besides these there are a dozen coloured plates of great variety and interest; and one may truly enough say of the *Sunday at Home* that it combines amusement with instruction, and is suited to the wants of that large class of persons for whom it is intended.

The *Leisure Hour* confines itself almost entirely to secular matters, and addresses itself to a more advanced class of readers. The coloured illustrations and the woodcuts are of the same artistic merit, and in the same proportion as those in the *Sunday at Home*; only in the *Leisure Hour* we have a series of portraits of eminent men, such as Sir Thomas Brisbane, Sir David Brewster, Jefferson Davis, Alfred Tennyson, &c., with corresponding biographies. The tales, too, are more stirring, and bear much more the character of the novel; but the wildest of them are healthy; and, whether for sound knowledge or varied interest and pleasure, the *Leisure Hour* holds honourably its own.

Good Words, from the eminence of its writers and its artists, takes a higher position than either of the two preceding serials, and yet embodies the specialities of both. *Good Words* brings the literature of the magazine and the portfolio of the connoisseur within easy reach of the people; and a serial conducted with such spirit deserves its great success. The editor has very wisely made art a special feature; and, that nothing may be done by halves, the artists employed are the best. Besides Messrs. E. W. Cooke and J. E. Millais, both now Royal Academicians, there are such men as Mr. F. Sandys, Mr. John Pettie, Mr. T. Morten, Mr. J. D. Watson, and Mr. John Tenniel. Mr. Millais's illustrations to the Parables, as rendered by Dr. Macleod, are of themselves very valuable. Among them will be found "The Lost Piece of Money," the original of which attracted so much attention on the walls of the Academy last season. When reduced to black and white by the cunning of the wood-engraver, it looks no less effective than it did there; and, although all the illustrations may not equal this one, there is character and, at the same time, ideality about every one of them.

We have thus glanced at three of our popular serials. They come to our hands in the ordinary course of the week's work; and, although they head our notice somewhat accidentally, each is so characteristic, and so thoroughly a superior type of its class, that we cannot regret their temporary union in our pages.

"LE MAUDIT."

Le Maudit. Par l'Abbé * * *. Trois Volumes. (Paris: Librairie Internationale, 13 Rue de Grammont.)

IT is always interesting to study the causes of the success of literary works; and, although we may generally find out some of these causes after the success, it is impossible to know beforehand whether a book will succeed or fail. This is so true that the prudence of publishers investing their money at a great risk, and even their habit of seeking to find out what is likely to become popular, are not sufficient to save them from mistakes. On the other hand, a book about which they did not entertain very high hopes will sometimes sell so fast, and edition will

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succeed edition so quickly, as to astonish and delight them. This is what has happened for "Le Maudit." In spite of its high price (for French buyers), the first edition was soon disposed of; and the prudent readers, who had waited for a proof of success before laying out their money, were disappointed in their hope of getting a copy when the second edition was out, for it was entirely taken up by the trade; so they had to wait for the third edition. It is to be hoped that, in compensation, their pleasure will be heightened by the satisfaction derived from conquered difficulty and prolonged desire.

Whatever may be the different opinions regarding the literary value of "Le Maudit," it has created a great sensation, not only in Paris, but all over France. People's minds were disposed to receive such a book with interest in the present religious crisis. If a doubt existed respecting the fact that the majority of the French people are poring over religious questions, it would be destroyed by the eagerness with which works treating those questions are read, and the readiness with which they are bought. Authors for whom the study of the public taste is a condition of success, after sounding cautiously the ground, set to work; and new books came out, arguing, each in its way, about religious questions. Some were in the shape of novels like "Sybille" and "Mademoiselle la Quintinie;" some took a more serious form, as "La Vie de Jésus;" and the last, "Le Maudit," is neither a novel nor a history, but a sort of mixture of the two—or rather it is a historical *résumé* of the Papacy during the last six years, with enough of the novel-element to make it readable for those whom a more serious form would deter. Of course, the works named above are only the most successful—those which have attracted the greatest attention; but the second-rate press, the provincial papers, have also fed the appetites of their subscribers with the obligatory religious or anti-religious *feuilletons*; and it is amusing to notice how ladies, shocked by George Sand's presumption in expressing M. Lemoutier's noble ideas, refuse to read those beautiful pages, but would not miss a morsel of the insipid dish served by their clerical paper. Those ladies have been, of course, horrified by "Le Maudit," but only from its reputation; for their orthodoxy will prevent them from ever touching such a contaminating work. Is not the principal tendency of the book against the temporal power of the Pope? and, even if it were perfectly orthodox, pure, and moral, it is no business of theirs to ascertain this—their bishop has taken this trouble for them. The author has been wicked enough to maintain that the temporal power of his Holiness was not necessary to his spiritual mission; the saintly and powerful order of Jesuits has been made responsible for acts which, if advantageous in practice, it is not agreeable to answer for; and arguments have been raised against the celibacy of priests and the immaculate conception of the Virgin;—therefore the book is prohibited, and excommunication pronounced upon all its readers! Still, if we are to believe what has been said in the Senate, and if we draw any conclusions from the rapid sale of the prohibited and scandalous work, is it not frightful to think how enormous will be the number of people condemned to eternal woe by their bishops and archbishops? and does not it seem very hard to be condemned for reading—merely reading, and not believing—the expression of thoughts far from heterodox, but merely diverging on minor points from those of the head of Catholicism? This system of prohibition and excommunication has lost nearly all its power now, and people are so accustomed to hear these words that they do not seem to convey anything beyond a weak and useless protest.

In going through "Le Maudit" it would be vain to seek for any vital dissent from the fundamental beliefs of the Catholic Church; but, what is perhaps more unpleasant to its members, a few portraits of themselves, dis-

agreeably true, will be found. No doubt it cannot be very pleasant for so respected a personage as an archbishop to see himself stripped of the dazzling mitre and gold crozier, to which most of the deference is attached, and then treated like any other mortal; or, worse still, to be obliged to acknowledge that, in spite of the insignia of his infallibility (in his diocese), he has been found out, and his passions, weaknesses, envy, and meanness painted by a daring hand. Portraits like that of "Cardinal de Flamarens," and that of "Pierre-François-Paul Le Cricq," do not give an elevated notion of the sanctity and nobleness of the high Catholic clergy; the weakness of the first, the ambition of the second, ought to be below such exalted personages. If we guess rightly, it is the conduct of Archbishop Le Cricq, whilst manœuvring for a cardinal's hat, which will be most offensive. So many are in the same position as that of the unfortunate prelate—obliged to court at once the Emperor and the Pope, whilst what is done to please the one may estrange the other! Terrible dilemma, out of which a cardinal's conscience does not always come perfectly spotless!

To English readers, all the dealings of priests, bishops, archbishops, cardinals, and Jesuits related in "Le Maudit" will be most interesting. The intricate and cruel laws of the Catholic Church towards its humble members, and the hopelessness of their case if crushed by a superior; the total uselessness of the civil laws to protect them;—all this will be read with astonishment. As to the schemes of the Jesuits for getting money out of old credulous women, entrapping enemies, threatening weak people, and the like, it is nothing new to those who have read their *Monita Secreta*—disavowed by them, but proved by their acts. Their ways of managing for their society are clearly indicated in "Le Maudit;" and, if we miss the powerful effect and vivid interest of "Le Juif Errant," we are led inside their convents, we assist at their deliberations, and understand perfectly how the whole machine works.

This is the skeleton of "Le Maudit." A young man, Julio de la Clavière, and his sister Louise, are brought up by their aunt, Madame de la Clavière; they are all three very religious. Julio becomes a priest in spite of the advice of Verdelon, who has studied with him, but whose nature, less submissive and meek, but more passionate than Julio's, could not submit to the necessary sacrifices.

Julio, who is the archbishop's secretary, has been asked to preach a sermon, and has proved so eloquent that all the priests beg the archbishop to give him the title of *chanoine honoraire*; but the Jesuits, who have failed to make Julio one of themselves, try to ruin him in the mind of his protector the archbishop; and, as Julio has preached against the modern luxury displayed upon the persons of the priests and in the Catholic churches, the bigots are scandalized, and want the archbishop to punish the abbé. At last a letter, written by the Jesuits, threatening to accuse the archbishop before the Pope, proves too much for le Cardinal de Flamarens, who dies in a fit of apoplexy, but confesses himself to Julio, commanding him to make this confession known after his death.

As soon as the new archbishop comes, he dismisses the dangerous secretary, and sends him as fifth *vicaire* to St. Servin. The publication of Monseigneur de Flamarens's confession, a sermon by which Julio prevents a child of sixteen from becoming a nun, and another sermon preached to men upon "love," turn the mass of the clergy against him; and the Jesuits obtain from Mgr. Le Cricq the exile of the reprobate to St. Aven-tin in the Pyrenees.

Madame de la Clavière soon dies, and leaves all her fortune to an agent of the Jesuits; but, when Julio learns from her servant that his aunt has been compelled to do so by her confessor, and that she frequently repented, he attacks the Jesuits, chooses Verdelon for his advocate, and loses

his suit. The ambitious Verdelon, in love with Louise as long as he hoped that she would be rich, forgets her; and she goes to her brother in the Pyrenees.

The Jesuits have not yet spent all their hatred, and watch their prey; all the calumnies that they can gather or invent against the abbé are sent to the archbishop; and at last a lady devoted to their interest carries off Louise under a false pretext. Her brother goes to Italy to seek her out, and one day he recognises her voice whilst she sings at Forcassi, in a convent of cloistered nuns, and, breaking open the gates, runs away with her. This is a greater crime than receiving at night a desolate woman and putting her in a right path by his kindness; it is even worse than refusing to give credit to a fanatical and hysterical girl about her visions, and not calling them miracles; and four spies, meeting him on his way, wound him and carry him into the prisons *della Santa Inquisitione*, from which all his sister's efforts, combined with those of the French ambassador, fail to extricate him. However, Loubaire, a devoted friend of Julio, and Tacoma, an Italian smuggler, save him; and he goes to Paris to meet his sister. There, by the recommendation of Bishop d'A., he takes the post of *second aumônier du Lycée St. Louis*. Soon the Jesuits succeed in dragging him, by the archiepiscopal will, lower and lower to the last rank; but even there the eloquence of Julio, his learning, liberal ideas, and pure notions about Christianity, attract sympathy and admiration; his enemies then create a disturbance in the church whilst he preaches, and the poor, patient victim is sent to Melles to be a simple country priest. When in this lonely place, he begins a book called "De la Puissance temporelle des Papes," which is declared abominable and heretical in a council; and the punishment of the author is "suspension."

The Jesuits have attained their end—they have utterly crushed their noble antagonist; his sister is dead, his friends have been led to forsake him; one thing remains—his honour. They must destroy it—at least in the public mind; and, helped by Mgr. Le Cricq's ambition, they realize their dream of vengeance, and Julio dies in a hospital.

In such a brief *résumé*, it is impossible to dwell on the remarkable passages—such as those about the state of Italy and Rome in particular, about the tolerance of the French Government towards the party opposed to the Ultramontanes, and about the reign of the Pope. The plan of the book (the novel) is of little importance compared to the details. The author was certainly master of his subject; but it is embarrassing to give an opinion about the style. It is heterogeneous and changeful; some pages are rich and fluent, others hard and clear—in fact, it reads much more like a work produced in collaboration than like that of a single author.

There is a deep feeling of sympathy for the priests throughout the work for their loneliness and the sad want of affection to which they are condemned. Although it is touched delicately, the evil of celibacy, and its shameful or sad results, could not be omitted; and, if Julio kept his vows, he was strongly tempted, in spite of his refined nature and solid faith. Loubaire, whose constitution is coarser than his friend's, and who has sinned, pleads in Paris against the celibacy of priests—at least of suspended priests.

The bits given to the descriptions of natural scenery, if they lack artistic power, are remarkable photographs, and show, if not tenderness, at least a sense of truth and genuine admiration. The book is altogether interesting. It contains a sketch of Pope Pius IX., and another of Napoleon III., and his policy towards Rome, which is still more striking. It seems, to those who have studied the policy of the Emperor in different circumstances, a perfectly just view of the question; and this belief is somewhat strengthened by the fact that the Emperor does not contradict the writer, and, although polite and gracious to the members of the clergy, permits the publication of such works as "Le Maudit."

SCIENTIFIC TEXT-BOOKS.

VIRTUE'S (LATE WEALE'S) RUDIMENTARY SERIES.

Chemistry, by Professor Fownes, F.R.S., including Agricultural Chemistry, for the use of Farmers.—*Natural Philosophy*, by Charles Tomlinson.—*Geology*, by Major-Gen. Portlock, F.R.S., &c.—*Mineralogy*, with a Treatise on Mineral Rocks or Aggregates, by James Dana, A.M.—*Mechanics*, by Charles Tomlinson.—*Electricity*, an Exposition of the General Principles of the Science, by Sir W. S. Harris, F.R.S.—*Galvanism, Animal, and Voltaic Electricity*, a Treatise on the General Principles of Galvanic Science, by the same.—*Magnetism*, Concise Exposition of the General Principles of Magnetical Science and the Purposes to which it has been applied, by the same.—*Electric Telegraph*, History of, by E. Highton, C.E.—*Pneumatics*, by Charles Tomlinson.—*Statics and Dynamics*, by T. Baker, C.E.—*Recent Fossil Shells*, a Manual of the Mollusca, by Samuel P. Woodward.—*Astronomy, Popular*, by the Rev. Robert Main, M.R.A.S.—*Nautical Astronomy and Navigation*, by Professor Young.—*Metallurgy of Copper*, by R. H. Lamborn.—*Metallurgy of Silver and Lead*, by Dr. R. H. Lamborn.—*Electro-Metallurgy*, by Alexander Watt, F.R.S.S.A.—*On Photography*, by Van Monckhoven, translated by Thornthwaite.

HOW many years is it since this, our present lucubration, being the ninth of a series of articles on our school-literature, would have been received as most inopportune and out of place? Scientific text-books! *que diable allaient-ils faire dans cette galère!* what has education to do with science? This, at all events, if not uttered in so many words, was the practical cry of our schoolmen not many years ago. How many?—shall we say ten? Too many men now fighting the world's battle will acknowledge that that even is over the mark in the great majority of instances. Thus, if we take the public schools, we find that the lectures on natural philosophy began at Rugby in 1849, a natural philosophy school and laboratory being established ten years later. At Winchester scientific lectures began in 1856, scientific examinations commencing at Harrow in the same year, although the study of natural science formed no part of the ordinary work of the boys there. Eton has had its Michaelmas course of lectures now for some seven or eight years, but attendance is, or was, quite voluntary. Cheltenham College thus reported progress in 1861:—

Lectures are given in every branch of practical and experimental science, except botany. The teacher of chemistry has a laboratory, and lectures also on mineralogy and geology. The number of pupils in the modern department who attend these lectures is 125. Two or three in the classical department also attend particular courses. Instruction in these subjects commenced about 1854. Periodical examinations are held once a year.

So much for our public schools. Glad are we that, in this respect, they were vastly surpassed by some private ones; and, as a proof of our assertion, we subjoin an extract of a letter written in 1861 by the master of a private school—himself a distinguished scientific man—to the honorary secretary of the Royal Institution:—

Ever since 1834 there has existed and been in use a laboratory and lecture-room, furnished with all the chemicals and apparatus necessary for lectures in chemistry, heat, and electricity. I have myself lectured in these subjects weekly, and considerable distinctions have been obtained by many of the boys in their examinations in "the Natural Sciences" at Oxford, Cambridge, and Woolwich. A printed syllabus of these lectures is also in constant use. Every two years I lecture also in botany, illustrating the lectures with many diagrams, the microscope and gas-microscope. I have found these lectures excite great interest, and produce excellent results in fostering a permanent taste for natural history. Further, there is an observatory attached to the school, and furnished with a large equatorial and transit circle. I will only add that these lectures were diligently given by me nearly thirty years ago, and long before any popular cry was raised in their behalf.

Here, then, we see the dawn of education in natural knowledge struggling, with varying

success, to break through the mists of short-sightedness and prejudice. But Science has pierced the mists at last. Wise men are striving hard to make up for the time so lamentably lost, and, oh! ye schoolboys—*fortunati nimium*—are writing books in order that you, too, may participate in the general awakening. And thus it is that we include them in our programme.

We said books, but our teachers must not be satisfied with book-teaching, or our taught with book-knowledge; and here, we take it, is a distinction which should commend science especially to all interested in education—for a properly written text-book on science should not be looked upon as a book, but as a *key* to that part of the book of nature with which it deals, and as a help, and sometimes of the feeblest, to its proper comprehension.

Thus it is that we deny that that school-master teaches science who treats on magnetism without a magnet, or on mechanics without a lever; and that this is the opinion of our Council on Education is plainly visible from the splendid helps to teaching which they have accumulated at South Kensington. Nor will all the benefit of this mode of teaching fall to the lot of the taught—it will be reflected back to the master. A chemical experiment—a sight of the moon through a telescope, or of a fly or a flower through a microscope—will often go straight home to the mind of a boy whom gerunds in *di* and *do* and *dum*, and triangles with sides equal each to each, and long lists of kings and queens, would have for ever left a hopeless scapegrace. The boy once interested, respect for the master is sure to follow.

We see, then, that a scientific school-book or text-book differs somewhat *per se* from other similar works dealing with the other branches of knowledge on which we have treated in our previous articles; and this difference is one which necessitates a greater care in the choice of the book to be used, as also a greater care in its compilation. For it is evident that, whereas a statement involving, for instance, a grammatical blunder would correct itself, false teaching in geology or chemistry, unless put at once to experiment, or otherwise sought into in a more complete manner than we can expect every fact to be, might remain as a blot for years, and be a permanent note of discord in an otherwise harmonious sequence of facts.

Let our teachers, however—and especially those who have not time nor inclination to examine their manuals for themselves—take comfort, for scientific school-literature is now second to none either in the real care taken in its compilation, or in the eminent men who have contributed to it. We need not fear for our rising generation while their first steps are taken under the guidance of such men as Herschel, and Phillips, and Jukes, and Fownes, and Lindley, and a host of other men of world-wide reputation. And, although the possession of the greatest amount of knowledge on a particular subject by no means necessarily goes hand in hand with an aptitude for and a happiness in imparting it, still there is a something in scientific method which makes these two necessities run together much more frequently than they do in other branches. Thus, in mathematics, for instance, how often do we find the master spurning the low degrees by which he himself ascended, and regarding as almost self-evident propositions the problems and theorems which he himself once mastered with difficulty—completely unable to see the stumbling-block which, small—nay, *trivial* often—though it be, effectively bars his pupil's progress? Science need know nothing of this; there are the facts; these and experiment can settle the matter without the introduction of a mental tension too great, perhaps, for the still unfledged intellect.

Once open the book of nature lovingly and carefully for a boy, and what a different being he may become, not only in, but out of school—especially if opportunity be taken of drawing out, as it were, the powers of observation more or less latent in all of us. For this reason we look upon a school "*en voyage*,"

so often to be seen on the Continent—never, alas! seen here—as almost the perfection of education properly so called. The boys, travelling on foot, sometimes for hundreds of miles, under their masters' care, through peaceful valley and rugged mountain pass, spread their minds unconsciously—as a ship does its sails to the wind—to all the gentle influences which nature has there in store for them.

So far we have looked at these elementary scientific books from a school point of view; but it is evident that we might enlarge our subject by looking upon them as the solid helps they are to many a child of larger growth. Now, especially, we have many commencing their scientific education, simply because, as we have before shown—less happy than the boys of our own time—they had no opportunity of doing so at school. And hence it is that the elementary book which deals with science is much less sharply defined from general scientific literature than we find to be the case in other branches of knowledge—a fact abundantly proved by the series of works, comprising nearly 150 volumes, some of which we have placed at the head of this article.

For, in our endeavours, not by any means to search for books, but rather to rid ourselves of the *embarras de richesses* with which we found ourselves surrounded, we have been especially struck with the uniqueness, so to speak, of this most complete and valuable series. Whether we sifted the works on Astronomy, or Chemistry, or Natural Philosophy, or Mechanics, or Electricity, or Magnetism, over and above the school-books proper, we found a treatise in "Weale's Series" which, although it in some instances would bear revision and "posting up" with the newest facts, was always written by a good man, and in the most charming manner: in *applied science*, to which we will not here allude, as a series, it is unsurpassed. And we have thought it right therefore, in an article like the present, and parenthetically, before we proceed to discuss scientific school-books generally, to call attention to this valuable collection, which requires but some books on Natural History to make it complete.

Another point about this series which should not here pass unnoticed is, that it was projected as far back as 1848—that is, a year before, as we have seen, natural science was first added to the curriculum of our public schools. We give the following extract from the preface—written by Professor Fownes—of the first volume, as we believe that the line of treatment indicated has been fully borne out in it and the following ones:—

In all branches of human knowledge depending upon experimental evidence, recourse must, in teaching, always be had to a double system of instruction; the interest and attention of the pupil must first be aroused and excited by experiments of a striking and yet suggestive nature, which may tempt him to thought and inquiry; to satisfy which, in part, a small elementary treatise on the subject may be put into his hands with advantage. If this be favourably received, and in some measure mastered, he will be in a condition to attend with great profit an extended course of well-illustrated lectures, and also in his intervals of leisure to peruse some systematic treatise on the subject, the hearing and reading being so combined that the one shall throw light upon the other and call into activity both judgment and memory.

We have not space to examine here in detail the various representative treatises we have chosen. Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Pneumatics, in the hands of Mr. Tomlinson, and Electricity and Magnetism, as treated by Sir William Snow Harris, lose none of their interest. Main's Astronomy might, perhaps, have been more interesting, and might have presupposed a telescope and the use of one. And here let us ask, How long are such powerful aids to knowledge as the telescope and the microscope to be systematically banished from our schools? The *Times* told us some years ago how to make a telescope for three shillings; and we know it can be done because we have tried one. But now-a-days one need not go so low as this, for some of our opticians are making

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educational telescopes, and most of them, it would appear, are making educational microscopes, at a cheap rate, so that their expense can now no longer be urged as an objection to their use.

Glad are we that our schools and colleges and village clubs and mechanics' institutions have such a mine of elementary books to fall back upon as this. Rich though it be, however, we hope to show that there are many more in which, though not so extensive, schoolboys, and children of larger growth too, may quarry with equal or greater success.

NOTICES.

Geschiedenis van het heylighe Cruys; or, History of the Holy Cross. Reproduced in fac-simile from the Original Edition, printed by J. Veldener in 1483. Text and Engravings by J. Ph. Berjeau. (C. J. Stewart.)—It is pleasant, amidst all the strife and bickerings of rival Tercentenary Committees, to turn over the quaint-looking rude woodcuts which M. Berjeau here presents us, in fac-simile from one of the rarest specimens of block-printing, and to travel in imagination to Stratford-upon-Avon, back into the time when Shakespeare was a boy, and in fancy behold these same subjects, executed in fresco, in gold and colours, on the walls of Trinity Chapel in that town, before they were covered up with orthodox churchwardens' whitewash some years later. The History of the Holy Cross was a marvel, as fondly believed in the Middle Ages as the many other equally true and authentic histories which abound in the "Legenda Aurea," or in the "Acta Sanctorum." No wonder, then, that we had Hospitals of the Holy Cross in various parts of England, and that they were richly endowed, like that at Winchester, where still the wayfarer may claim a dole of bread and beer as he passes the old gate on his onward journey. Birmingham had also its guild of the Holy Cross, founded in 1383; so that, with that of Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's native county lays claim to two of those eleemosynary institutions, which, like the *Domus Dei* of most of our southern sea-ports in days gone by, were of a half monkish and half lay rule, and were the forerunners of our present county hospitals and refuges for the poor. The guild of the Holy Cross at Stratford-upon-Avon is noticed by Dugdale in his "History of Warwickshire," the brotherhood having received authority to found an hospital and to erect a chapel there in 1296—Bishop Gifford, who then held the see of Coventry and Lichfield (the priority had not then been restored to Lichfield), subjecting the institution to the rule of St. Augustine, and placing Robert de Stretford there as the first master. The Chapel, now Trinity Chapel, was not built till towards the close of the reign of Henry VII., about the year 1500, by Hugh Clopton, who was Lord Mayor of London about that time, when the walls were covered with frescoes representing, amongst other legends, that of the History of the Holy Cross; and it is this which makes a visit to that edifice one of great interest to the antiquary and lover of ecclesiology. In repairing the chapel in 1804, on removing the whitewash which had accumulated for ages, besides other frescoes of an early date, eleven subjects illustrating the History of the Holy Cross, much mutilated, were brought to light. In 1807 Mr. Thos. Fisher, the antiquary, issued a volume of fac-similes of these curious paintings (to which he added a supplement in 1836) at £8. 8s. the copy, confining the impression to 120 copies. As preserving the old English inscriptions attached as legends to the frescoes, the work is no less acceptable to the philological student than to the lover of church decoration. But this "*Geschiedenis van het heylighe Cruys*" is also interesting as connecting the names of Veldener and Caxton, as it were, in the early annals of printing, as, according to bibliographical tradition and M. Holtrop ("Monuments Typographiques des Pays-bas"), Veldener either supplied the types to Caxton, or printed several of the books ascribed to the press of our first English printer. In Caxton's "Golden Legend" the History of the Holy Cross is given in English. Prefixed to the fac-simile of this rare Flemish block-book, M. Berjeau gives the version of the legend in the Flemish text; in Latin, from Voragine's "Legenda Aurea;" in English, from Caxton's "Golden Legend;" and from a MS. by an English scribe of the 13th century, preserved in the British Museum, an enlarged paraphrase in French, in the dialect of Aquitaine. M. Berjeau is well known for his love of bibliography by the publication of the "Bibliophile," and his fac-similes of the "Speculum Vitæ

Humanæ," and of the "Canticles," two earlier block-books, executed with rare fidelity, so that we need scarcely say that the present work presents us with as perfect a fac-simile as possible of the very rare bibliographical curiosity which he here reproduces, the whole printed on coarse toned paper in imitation of the original. Three copies only are known of this production of Veldener's press. That from which this fac-simile is taken is preserved in Lord Spencer's library, and is fully described in Dibdin's catalogue of that library; a second exists in the Royal Library at Brussels; and the third in that of M. Schinkel of the Hague. M. Berjeau adds to his introduction, besides the versions already enumerated, English and French versions, "executed," as he says, "with a wish to reproduce the quaint and homely style of the original, so far as it is consistent with the tone of reverence which the nature of the subject demands." Those of our readers who do not possess a copy of Voragine's "Legenda Aurea," or of "Rufini Opera," which latter has been recently edited by the Abbé Migne, and can be had for some few shillings (Rufinus, who lived in the fourth century, is said to have invented the legend), may find pleasure in reading this strange surprising history in M. Berjeau's version, and we do not mean to mar that pleasure by reproducing the legend here. Nor have we any wish to trace the woodblocks themselves to the earlier "Historia Crucis" from which Veldener probably derived them. But we have to thank M. Berjeau for having reproduced in exact fac-simile a biographical rarity, which, no doubt, most lovers of early printing will be glad to possess.

A Young Artist's Life. (Hurst and Blackett. Pp. 274.)—ONE would imagine from the title of this volume, and from the mention in the preface of Lord Houghton's notice of the late David Gray, that the author was about to unfold to him the life of a young artist. Such, however, is not the case. Leonard Holme, in addition to his business of copying clerk, dabbles a little in art, certainly; but to call the book a young artist's life, or anybody's life, is altogether a mistake. The hero does pencil-sketches or pen-and-ink drawings for the print shops; but, farther than this, his art acquisitions do not seem to go. He lives somewhere in Warwick Street, immediately over the rooms of two industrious young girls, who are sadly tormented by a drunken brother. One of these girls is in a consumption, and our hero's friend not only gets a physician to attend them, but also to place them in a nice cottage of his own at Sydenham, where the sick girl afterwards dies. With neither of these is Leonard Holme at all smitten; but no sooner does he go to live with an old uncle in Cornwall than he falls desperately in love with a married woman. On hearing of her husband's death he returns to England from a yachting expedition, and on nearing home he is accidentally drowned. The description of the manner of his death is by far the most spirited part of the book; and, had the author confined himself to a straightforward narrative, and unfolded to us something of a young artist's life, instead of rushing into rambling generalities and indulging in "wise saws and modern instances" at every other page, he would have made his story readable.

Light and Shade; or, the Manor House of Hardinge. By Rev. Thomas J. Potter, All-Hallow's College, Dublin, author of "The Two Victories," "The Rector's Daughter," &c. (Dublin: Duffy. Pp. 319.)—THE necessity of a catholic light literature in these days, when every section of the religious and political world has not only its literary organ, but its own special literature, has long been felt. The difficulties which beset the catholic writer in such a department are of no ordinary kind. Novels of the usual kind, or sensation stories, are forbidden ground; and, where an author is debarred from dealing with the human passions in their more pronounced phases, he must confine himself to the affections and to descriptions of life flowing in a channel previously marked out for it. We are glad to see that Mr. Potter has a good word to say for Yorkshire schools, and that the experience of his hero is very different from that of Mr. Dickens's. This is the fourth volume of the series; and, considering the restrictions under which Mr. Potter must write, he has succeeded in producing a story of considerable interest and of mild influence. It is dedicated to "the Very Reverend Monsignore Bartholomew Woodlock, D.D., Rector of the University of Ireland."

The Journal of Sacred Literature and Biblical Record. January. (Williams and Norgate.)—THERE appears to be no periodical publication which represents in a creditable manner the Biblical scholarship of England. The *Journal of Sacred*

Literature occasionally contains interesting matter, chiefly relating to the side-walks of Biblical research; but, on the whole, it cannot pretend to be anything better than a second-rate publication. In this number the article on Renan's "Life of Jesus" is extremely poor. Mr. Wratislaw gives an account of certain Slavonic Protestants in Central Europe. There is a rather curious paper, translated from the German, "On the Symbolic Signification of the Tree of Life." But the most interesting article is one by Mr. W. Kirkus, on "Modern Explanations of the Life of Christ," in which the historical truth of the Gospel history is ably defended, especially against the Tübingen school and M. Renan, on grounds of the higher theology.

A Manual of Religious Instruction. By Albert Reville, D.D., Pastor at Rotterdam, and author of "Critical Studies on the Gospel according to Saint Matthew," a work crowned by "the Hague Society for the defence of the Christian Religion." (Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Pp. 287.)—DOCTOR REVILLE divides his book into "Religious History," "Teachings of Jesus," and "Religious Doctrine." His translator says: "Unhappily, England, though the apostle of free-trade in commerce, is still averse to free-trade in religion. Her ports are closed to thoughts elaborated abroad, especially such as are the result of German research. In consequence, she remains far in the rear of the vanguard of the army of Christ." Dr. Reville's teachings are opposed to what the generality of people in this country call orthodoxy; but, to those who have no objections to strong Socinian tendencies, this manual will be welcome. The spirit of the book may be gathered from one or two extracts:—"By his moral and religious excellence Jesus is one with God." "Jesus is Son of God because he lived in filial communion with God, and because of the unique character of that constant communion." Our author is very earnest and very specific in everything he says, but must be read cautiously.

Trial and Trust; or, Ellen Morden's Experience of Life. By Emma Leslie, author of "The Two Orphans." (Macintosh.)—ELLEN MORDEN's father becomes bankrupt, and she, the eldest of the family, turns governess. She finds employment in the houses of rich, irreligious families, in one of which she meets her lover, whom she ultimately marries. He is rich, and a clergyman. The affairs of the heroine's father get now into a more prosperous condition, and all ends happily. The story is simple and rather well told, but it has the usual faults of religious stories. The irreligious women are unnaturally cruel and unwomanly, while the pious personages are absolutely faultless, and manage in the end, somehow or other, to get their full share of the loaves and fishes.

The Christ of the Gospels, and the Romance of M. Renan. Three Essays, by the Rev. Dr. Schaff, and M. Napoléon Roussel. (The Religious Tract Society. Pp. 187.)—IN speaking of M. Renan's "Vie de Jesus," the preface says that "the Committee of the Religious Tract Society have deemed it incumbent upon them to provide some antidote to the errors of a volume which is being so widely circulated. At the same time they do not think that M. Renan's treatise either needs or deserves a formal reply." Two more orthodox writers than the Rev. Dr. Schaff and M. Roussel the Society could scarcely have chosen, and their tone will be best gathered from the following extracts. The Rev. Doctor says:—"Mankind could better afford to lose the whole literature of Greece and Rome, of Germany and France, of England and America, than the story of Jesus of Nazareth;" and M. Roussel says:—"The work of Christianity is before us, and the grandeur of its origin is proved both by its nature and its extent. Its sources may be many, but they must be Divine; for man, in his inability to change his own heart, never could have the power to transform the hearts and lives of twenty generations."

Die Armee und die Revolution in Frankreich von 1789—1793. By W. Blume. (Brandenburg: Wiesicke.)—THE author, an officer in the Prussian army, has attempted here, for the first time, as he thinks, to follow out the military details of the movements of the revolutionary army, not so much in their broad connexion with the chief events of the period, but rather as a study by itself, from a purely military point of view. He has, therefore, divided his book into the following chapters:—France and her Army before the Revolution; the Revolution and the Changes it wrought within the Army; the Reorganization of the latter; France and her Army in 1791; the French Armaments; Inner State of the Commonwealth and the Army before the Opening of the

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first Legislative Assembly until the beginning of the War; Declaration of War and beginning of the Campaign; Last Struggle of Monarchy; Campaign in the Champagne; &c., &c. The conclusions at which the author arrives are summed up in these words:—"The period of this revolution shows how an army without discipline is a costly calamity: an army of this kind endangers more than anything else the order, the security, and the liberty of the State to the protection of which it was created, and lacks every power of resistance against an external and internal foe. It must in every monarchical State be entirely independent of all political party agitations, and stick firmly to the king, who rules above the parties," &c., &c. Apart from the moral, especially intended for Prussia and her revolutionary House of Commons, who do not seem to see the necessity of spending the last penny upon unnecessary regiments, who are not even to ignore the Constitution altogether, and "to stick only to the king, who rules above the parties," the book seems written with a good deal of special knowledge, and contains, besides, many an important item for the history of that ever-memorable period.

Across the River: Twelve Views of Heaven. By Norman Macleod, D.D., Henry Allon, R. W. Hamilton, D.D., William Chalmers, M.A., James Wonnacott, Robt. S. Candlish, D.D., James Parsons, James Spence, D.D., James Hamilton, D.D., William Jay, &c. (Edinburgh: Nimmo. Pp. 172.)—"It is the purpose of the papers that make up the substance of this volume," says the preface, "to set before the Christian some striking and Scriptural views of the heavenly world that may prove consolatory while 'this side the dark river;' and thanks are presented to the authors for their kind consent to publish the papers, that the profits may be devoted to a benevolent object." The little poems between the papers are appropriate, and lend variety to the volume. It is an unpardonable offence, however, to make Eva rhyme to "leave her," "receive her," "never," "grieve her," "believer," "river." Otherwise, the little book is full of edification.

Have we any Word of God? By the Author of "Is the Bible True?" (Partridge. Pp. 112.)—"The tone of this book, too, we will indicate by an extract:—"Practical men—men of sense and prudence—give largely in England to circulate the Bible, because they know by experience that important results may be expected to follow. Immense results have followed, and are following now. But nobody thinks of printing and distributing the works of Plato or Aristotle, or the Koran of Mahomet, or the Shasters of the Hindoos, among the people, because no man seriously believes that any good would thereby be produced." Further on the author asks:—"How came Job and Moses to be so united to Isaiah and Daniel that no power of men or devils can ever separate them?" The volume is got up showily, and the title will, no doubt, attract.

Thanksgiving. A Chapter on Religious Duty. By Frances Power Cobbe. (Trübner & Co. Pp. 40.)—"A CHAPTER breathing more fervent goodness could scarcely be put in the hands of a reader. It is no common outpouring—no stereotyped form of 'thanksgiving;' but the genuine effusion of a thoughtful mind and a grateful heart. 'The original volume, from which this is an extract, has been long out of print, and it has been thought that a few chapters out of the work, published in the present convenient shape, may possibly be acceptable.' We are sure it will.

Spiritual Meditations for Every Day in the Year; with Morning and Evening Prayers. By the late Rev. Thomas Goyder. (Pitman. Pp. 433.)—"This is the first of two large octavo volumes, legibly printed, and in every way well adapted for religious purposes. Each 'Meditation' has a text prefixed, which is commented on briefly and devoutly; and the 'Morning and Evening Prayers' are characterized by fervour.

Our Own Fireside contains this month articles from the editor—viz., the Rev. Charles Bullock—from Davenport Adams, Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, the Archbishop of Dublin, and other popular writers.—We have received part four of the People's Edition of Macaulay's *History of England*, which brings us to the close of chapter sixth and the end of the first volume.—We welcome the appearance of the first number of *The Art Student*: "an Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Fine and Industrial Arts, and Guide to their Principles and Practice."—We have received the February number of *Pitman's Popular Lecturer and Reader*, containing "Cotton Supplies," by Thomas Bazley, M.P., and "The Two Stephensons and the Two Jameses," by Joseph Godwin. —Also Messrs.

Saunders, Otley, and Morgan's *British Army Review*, in which our military readers will find much valuable information, and an admirable sheet of reference, showing the distribution of the British army.

A Short Conversation upon Irish Subjects. By the Hon. Robert O'Brien. (Chapman and Hall; Limerick and Cork: Guy & Co. Pp. 24.)—THIS imaginary conversation will enlighten Englishmen considerably regarding Irish churches, schools, workhouses, and Irish affairs generally. The conversation is carried on with admirable moderation.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

BETTON'S BOOK OF ANECDOTE, WIT, AND HUMOUR: being a Collection of Wise and Witty Things, in Prose and Verse; together with a Selection of Curious Epitaphs. Svo., sd., pp. 140. Beeton. 1s.

BENTHAM (Jeremy). Theory of Legislation. Translated from the French of Etienne Dumont, by R. Hildreth. Cr. Svo., pp. xv+472. Trübner. 7s. 6d.

BIBLE. The Authorized Version of the Old Testament Scriptures Harmonized, Classified, Revised. With Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by Alexander Vance. Svo., pp. xxxii+654. G. Phipps. 16s.

BLOOMFIELD (Robert). Works. Complete Edition. With Illustrations. Fcap. Svo., pp. viii+360. Routledge. 3s. 6d.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY MANUAL, SHAREHOLDER'S GUIDE, AND OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR 1864. Vol. 16. 12mo. Adams. 10s.

BUCKLE (Henry Thomas). History of Civilization in England. Vol. 2. Second Edition. Svo., pp. xxxi+601. Longman. 16s.

CAMBRIDGE YEAR-BOOK (The) and University Almanack for 1864. Edited by William White. Cr. Svo., sd., pp. 272. Macmillan. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS (James). England's Danger. The Admiralty Policy of Naval Construction. Svo., sd., pp. 128. Spott. 2s.

CHAYASSE (Pye, Henry). Advice to a Mother on the Management of her offspring, and on the Treatment of some of their more urgent Diseases. Seventh Edition. Fcap. Svo., sd., pp. viii+316. Churchill. 2s. 6d.

CHRISTIAN WORK THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. For 1863. Roy. Svo., pp. 698. Strahan. 6s.

COBBE (Frances Power). Broken Lights; an Inquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith. Cr. Svo., pp. vii+192. Trübner. 5s.

COLENSO. Trial of the Bishop of Natal for Erroneous Teaching. Before the Metropolitan Bishop of Cape Town, and the Bishop of Graham's Town and the Orange Free State as Assessors. Fcap. Svo., sd., pp. 405. Cape Town: Street. 2s.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST (The) for 1864; or, General Register of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. Compiled by Arthur N. Birch and William Robinson. Svo., pp. 215. Stanford. 7s.

COTTON (Richard Payne, M.D.). Phthisis and the Stethoscope; or, the Physical Signs of Consumption. Third Edition. Fcap. Svo., pp. viii+103. Churchill. 3s.

DEBRET'S ILLUSTRATED PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1864. Under the immediate revision and correction of the Peers and Baronets, most graciously accorded. Cr. Svo., pp. xvi+400. Dean. 7s.

DERRICK (Francis). Kiddle-a-Wink; or, Ghostly Stories on the Western Coast. Comprising Gualmara; or, the House of Bitterness; a Tale of Love; and a Life Lost. (Reprinted from Beeton's Christmas Annual.) Svo. sd., pp. 146. Beeton. 1s.

DOD (Robert P.). Parliamentary Companion. Thirty-second year. (1864.) Roy. 32mo., cl. sd., gilt, pp. 322. Whittaker. 4s. 6d.

DOD (Robert P.). Peerage, Baronetage, and Knighthood of Great Britain and Ireland for 1864; including all the Titled Classes. Twenty-fourth year. Sm. cr. Svo., pp. 772. Whittaker. 10s. 6d.

ETIQUETTE (The) of Courtship and Matrimony; with a complete Guide to the Forms of a Wedding. (Routledge's Sixpenny Handbooks.) Roy. 32mo., bds. Routledge. 6d.

FAITHFUL AND TRUE; or, the Evans' Family. By the Author of "Win and Wear," &c. With Illustration. Fcap. Svo., pp. 320. Nelson. 2s. 6d.

FOREIGN OFFICE LIST (The). Forming a complete British Diplomatic and Consular Handbook. Considerably enlarged. January, 1864. (Twenty-fourth publication.) Svo., cl. pp., pp. 239. Harrison. 5s.

GOSCHEN (George J., M.P.). Theory of the Foreign Exchanges. Third Edition, revised by the Author. Svo., pp. xvii+150. E. Wilson. 5s.

GOULBURN (Edward Meyrick, D.D.). Office of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer. A Series of Lectures delivered in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Paddington. Second Edition. Fcap. Svo., pp. xxv+354. Rivingtons. 6s.

GRAVES (Robert James, M.D., F.R.S.). Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine. To which is prefixed a Criticism by Prof. A. Trousseau of Paris. Complete in One Volume. Reprinted from the Second Edition. Edited by the late John Moore Neilan, M.D., M.R.I.A. Svo., pp. xxvii+873. Simpkin. 16s.

HAGUE (John). Recreation in Connection with Mechanics' Institutes. Svo., sd., pp. 18. Birmingham: Cornish. 6d.

HAVE WE ANY WORD OF GOD? By the Author of "Is the Bible True?" Cr. Svo., pp. 112. S. W. Partridge. 1s.

HEPPEL (George, M.A.). Arithmetic. For the Use of Schools. 12mo., pp. vi+198. Relfe. 3s. 6d.

INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER (The): Review of Natural History, Microscopic Research, and Recreative Science. Vol. 4. Illustrated with Plates and Woodcuts. Svo., pp. v+476. Groombridge. 7s. 6d.

KELLY (Ellinor J.). Lucy Clarke; or, All that Came of Spilling Water. And the Two Neighbours; or, What is my Wife's Work? 18mo. J. Morgan. 1s.

KIRCHHOFF (G.). Researches on the Solar Spectrum, and the Spectra of the Chemical Elements. Second Part. Translated with the Author's Sanction from the Transactions of the Berlin Academy for 1862. By Henry E. Roscoe, B.A., Ph.D. With Two Plates. 4to. stiff, pp. 16. Macmillan. 5s.

LEISHMAN (William, M.D.). Essay, Historical and Critical, on the Mechanism of Parturition. Svo., pp. 129. Churchill. 5s.

LOCKHART (Langton). Raised to the Woolpack. Three Volumes. Post Svo. Newby. 31s. 6d.

MADLINE GRAHAM. By the Author of "Whitefriars," &c., &c. Three Volumes. Cr. Svo., pp. 1003. J. Maxwell. 31s. 6d.

MASSIE (James William, D.D., LL.D.). America: the Origin of her present Conflict; her Prospect for the Slave, and her Claim for Anti-Slavery Sympathy. Illustrated by Incidents of Travel, during a Tour in the Summer of 1863, throughout the United States, from the Eastern Boundaries of Maine to the Mississippi. With Map. Cr. Svo., pp. viii+472. Snow. 6s.

MICHAELIS (Dr. Gustav). New System of English Stenography; or, Shorthand on the Principles of W. Stolz. With Thirty-two Plates. 12mo., sd. pp. viii+135. Trübner. 3s.

MITCHELL (Arthur, A.M., M.D.). Insane in Private Dwellings. Svo., pp. xii+27. Edmonstone. 4s. 6d.

MOTLEY (John Lothrop). Rise of the Dutch Republic: a History. New Edition in Three Volumes. Svo., pp. xlvii+1763. Bickers. 31s. 6d.

NAPIER (Right Hon. Joseph, LL.D.). Lectures on Butler's Analogy of Religion to the Constitution and Course of Nature. Delivered before the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association. Cr. Svo., pp. vii+325. Dublin: Hodges and Smith. 4s. 6d.

PARKINSON (S., B.D.). Elementary Treatise on Mechanics: for the Use of the Junior Classes at the University and the Higher Classes in Schools. With a Collection of Examples. Third Edition, revised. Cr. Svo., pp. viii+374. Macmillan. 9s. 6d.

PLEA FOR A NEW ENGLISH VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES. By a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland. Svo., pp. xviii+328. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

PRESCOTT (William Hickling). Life. By George Ticknor. With Portrait. 4to., pp. x+491. Boston. 30s.

REEVE. Portraits of Men of Eminence in Literature, Science, and Art. With Biographical Memoirs. Edited by L. Reeve, F.L.S. Vol. 1. Sm. 4to. L. Reeve. 21s.

RICHARDSON (William). Tables for the use of Timber Merchants and Builders. Fcap. Svo., pp. 23. Manchester: Abel Heywood. 2s. 6d.

RUDDOCK (E. H.). Homeopathic Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery, for the use of Professional Students of Homeopathy, Clergymen, Heads of Families, &c. Fcap. Svo., pp. xvi+646. Woolwich: Butcher. Tresidder. 6s.

SHAKESPEARE VOCAL ALBUM (The). 4to. Longman. 21s.

SHAKESPEARE (William). Works. The Text revised by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. In Eight Volumes. Vol. 2. Second Edition. With Portrait. Svo., pp. vi+429. Chapman and Hall. 10s.

SIMPSON (Rev. A. L.). Upward Path; or, Our Life as seen in Bible Light. Fcap. Svo., pp. 202. Nelson. 2s.

SMYTHE (Mrs.). Ten Months in the Fiji Islands. With an Introduction and Appendix by Colonel W. J. Smythe, R.A. Illustrated by Plates and Woodcuts. With Maps. Svo., pp. x+282. J. H. and J. Parker. 15s.

SOMETHING ABOUT JESUS. 18mo., pp. 78. Ayr: Maclehose. Hamilton. 1s. 6d.

SONG OF SONGS (The). Divided into Acts and Scenes chiefly as directed by M. Ernest Renan. Rendered into Verse by J. Hambleton. Cr. Svo., sd. Trübner. 2s. 6d.

STORY (William W.). Roba di Roma. Third Edition. Post Svo., pp. viii+451. Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.

THACKERAY THE HUMORIST AND THE MAN OF LETTERS. The Story of his Life, including a Selection from his Characteristic Speeches, now for the time gathered together. By Theodore Taylor, Esq. With Photograph and Illustrations. Cr. Svo., pp. vii+223. Hotten. 7s. 6d.

TIMBS (John, F.S.A.). Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art (for 1864); exhibiting the most important Discoveries and Improvements of the Past Year in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy. Fcap. Svo., pp. 288. Lockwood. 5s.

VAUGHAN (Charles John, D.D.). Memorials of Harrow Sundays. A Selection of Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School. New Edition. Cr. Svo., pp. xv+528. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

WALFORD (Edward, M.A.). County Families of the United Kingdom; or, Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland. Containing a brief notice of the descent, birth, marriage, education, and appointments of each person, his hereditary or presumptive, as also a record of the offices which he has hitherto held, together with his town address and country residence. Second Edition, greatly enlarged. Imp. Svo., pp. xiv+1184. Hardwicke. 36s.

WINCHESTER (The) Diocesan Calendar and Clergy List, for 1864. 12mo., sd. E. Thompson. 1s.

JUST READY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Vol. 10. Royal Svo. Office. 5s. 6d.

BAXIN (Michael). Town of the Cascades. Two Volumes. Post Svo. Chapman and Hall. 21s.

BETTON'S DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION, SCIENCE, AND ARTS. Vol. 3. Svo. Beeton. 6s.; Three Volumes in one, 15s.

BERNARD (H. H.). Book of Job, with Translation. Vol. 1. Royal Svo. Hamilton. 18s.

CASSELL'S BOOK OF BIBLE STORIES. Old Testament. Imp. Svo. Cassell. 3s. 6d.

EVANS (John). Coins of the Ancient Britons. Svo. J. R. Smith. 21s.

GREENWOOD (James). Curiosities of Savage Life. Second Series. Svo. Beeton. 7s. 6d.

IRNE (W.). Latin Grammar for Beginners. 12mo. Trübner. 3s.

JAMES (John Angell). Works. Vol. 17. Autobiographical. Cr. Svo. Hamilton. 7s. 6d.

LE FANU (J. S.). Wylder's Hand; a Novel. Three Volumes. Post Svo. Bentley. 31s. 6d.

LINNET'S TRIAL; a Tale. By the Author of "Twice Lost." Two Volumes. Fcap. Svo. Virtue. 12s.

LOVELACE (Richard). Lucasta: Poems. Fcap. Svo. J. R. Smith. 5s.

MILLER (James). System of Surgery. New Edition. Svo. Black. 30s.

PERRY (Rev. G. G.). History of Church of England. Vol. 3. Svo. Saunders and Otley. 21s.

PHILLIMORE (J. G.). Private Law among the Romans from the Pandects. Svo. Macmillan. 16s.

RAMSAY (Wm.). Manual of Roman Antiquities. Sixth Edition. Cr. Svo. Griffin. 8s. 6d.

ROMANUS (Wm.). Sermons at St. Mary's, Reading. Second Series. Fcap. Svo. Macmillan. 6s.

SARGENT (Epes). Peculiar; a Tale. Three Volumes. Post Svo. Hurst and Blackett. 31s. 6d.

SMITH (Goldwin). Plea for Abolition of Tests in Oxford University. Cr. Svo. Hamilton. 2s. 6d.

VLADIMIR AND CATHERINE; an Historical Romance. Post Svo. Chapman and Hall. 10s. 6d.

WESTCOTT (Brooke F.). Bible in the Church. Fcap. Svo. Macmillan. 4s. 6d.

WHARTON (J. J. S.). Law Lexicon. Third Edition. Super roy. Svo. Stevens. 40s.

MISCELLANEA.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Queen to consider the forms of subscription and declaration at present required of the clergy of the Church of England, and to report how far they may be simplified and altered "consistently with the due security for the declared agreement of the clergy with the doctrines of the Church and their conformity to its ritual," are the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin; Earl Stanhope: the Earl of Marrowby, K.G.; the Bishops of London, Winchester, St. David's, and Oxford; Lords Lyttelton, Cranworth, and Ebury; Mr. E. P. Bouvier, Dr. Lushington, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Joseph Napier, and Sir J. T. Coleridge; Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.; Mr. C. Buxton, M.P.; the Deans of St. Paul's and Ely; Archdeacon Sandford, B.D., of Coventry; Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford; Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge; the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D.; and the Rev. W. G. Humphry, B.D. In

the composition of the Commission, it will be noted, various elements of opinion within the Church are represented; but, on the whole, there is a preponderance of those who are already known to advocate a considerable change. In an article on the subject, the *Guardian* of this week makes the following remarks, which will be read with interest, both on account of the facts they contain, and for the tendency they exhibit on the part of that influential Church organ:—"That an inquiry of this kind may be safely conducted without any disaffection to the Church, or disbelief of her doctrine, is plain from the example of the Committee of the Lower House of Convocation which has just reported on the subject. The conclusion to which the Committee has come is adverse to the notion that the present terms of subscription are generally felt to be burdensome; it does not, however, on that account abstain from dealing with the question of amendment. The only material change recommended in the report is the removal, in the declaration required by the Act of Uniformity, of the words 'unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the book intitled the Book of Common Prayer,' &c. In place of this phrase the report proposes to substitute the words, taken from another clause of the same Act, 'unfeigned assent unto and approbation of the book intitled the Book of Common Prayer,' with a further 'consent to the use of all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the said book.' No one certainly can call this a revolutionary change: it would fail to meet the views of which the Dean of Westminster has made himself the champion. But it would get rid of one class of objections entertained, it seems, by certain scrupulous minds; and it would do so, as the Report is careful to observe, without endangering the definite faith of the Church of England." Whether the Commission may not find it necessary to go beyond the Committee of Convocation remains to be seen.

MR. COBDEN has republished, in a pamphlet form, at Manchester (Messrs. Ireland & Co.), his recent correspondence with Mr. Delane, the Editor of the *Times*, adding a supplementary correspondence, which is also very curious, between himself and the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* on the same occasion. Mr. Cobden and his friends seem determined that the war against the *Times* shall go on; for, along with this pamphlet, from the same printing-office, there has appeared another entitled "The Traditional Policy of the *Times*," telling the story of the calumny which appeared in the *Times* of July 19, 1791, against Dr. Priestley and the liberals of Birmingham, when the Birmingham people rose in riot against them for their commemoration of the French Revolution. It is surely too much to presume that the personal identity of a newspaper remains unchanged for seventy years. There must have been a considerable flux during that time of the atoms composing any personality. Through how many phases within even a very few years did the late *Morning Chronicle* pass!

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. have published, price one penny, twopence, or threepence, according to the binding, *Cassell's Shakespeare Tercentenary Pocket Keepsake*. It is a little almanac of the months, with Shakespearian quotations to suit different anniversaries, paragraphs of Shakespearian information, &c.

MESSRS. BACON & Co. have just published a Historical and Political Map of Denmark, with letter-press description illustrating its history and statistics from 1448 to the present time; as also an explanation of the Schleswig-Holstein Question.

MESSRS. TRIBNER & Co. will publish in a few days the "History of the Great Maharáj Libel Case," by Karsandas Mulji.

We have received a copy of Messrs. Mitchell & Co.'s "Newspaper Press Directory" for 1864, from which we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 1250 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England 919, Wales 37, Scotland 140, Ireland 140, British Isles 14. Of these there are 46 daily papers published in England, in Wales 1, Scotland 9, Ireland 14, British Isles 1. On reference to the edition of this useful Directory for 1854 we find the following interesting facts—viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 624 journals; of these 19 papers were issued daily—viz., 14 in London, 1 in Liverpool (the only English provincial daily), 1 in Glasgow, and 3 in Ireland; but, in 1864, there are now established and circulated 1250 papers, of which no less than 72 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has doubled itself in ten years, and the

daily issues standing 72 against 19 in 1854. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 537, of which 196 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities."

It has been remarked that it should be no more difficult for a man to grow his own salmon than to grow his own mutton. The science of pisciculture is lessening the difficulty, if not completely overcoming it. To those who are interested in the artificial propagation of fish, a visit at the present time to the Thames Angling Preservation Society's apparatus at Hampton will not have been in vain. Under the management of Mr. F. T. Buckland and Mr. S. Pender the process is going on most satisfactorily in the greenhouse of the latter, where the hatching boxes are placed. A keeper is always in attendance to exhibit these boxes to those who are desirous of seeing them. The ova of salmon, salmon trout, char trout, &c., are just now in their most interesting stages of development. In one trough there are 8000 young salmon recently hatched; in others the ova are coming to life; and in others there are simply eggs. Who knows but that the time may return when Thames salmon shall be again so plentiful, that dainty London apprentices will stipulate, as before, not to be fed upon salmon more than three days in the week!

DR. CANDLISH of Edinburgh having in the preface to a new edition of his work, "Reason and Revelation," repudiated the change of his views on the subject of Inspiration ascribed to him by Bishop Colenso in the preface to the last part of his work on the Pentateuch, and declared his unshaken belief in the inspiration of every word of Scripture, Bishop Colenso, in a letter in the *Scotsman* newspaper of last Saturday, withdraws the statement and admits that he had misinterpreted the lecture of Dr. Candlish on which he had grounded his idea, but then goes on to improve the occasion by holding up Dr. Candlish as, by his own declaration, an example of a living and conspicuous believer in that form of the doctrine of plenary inspiration which most of his (Bishop Colenso's) reviewers had maintained to be now obsolete. Dr. Candlish replies in the same newspaper on Monday in terms of considerable acrimony, asking what confidence is to be reposed in the Bishop's powers as a critic of ancient books when he so misinterprets modern discourses.

A CONVERSAZIONE was held by the Graphic Society on Wednesday evening. The later pictures by Mr. F. Lee Bridell, whose death was lately recorded in these columns, were the principal works of interest. A picture by Gallait received much attention.

THE University, *Corps Municipal*, and provincial magistrates of Pisa are busy inviting guests to the fête which is to celebrate the Tercentenary of Galileo on the 18th inst. "Galileo," say they in their letter, "has rendered such service to science, and his doctrines have become so universal, that he must be regarded as a citizen of the world. We hope, therefore, that at our festival, in which nearly all the universities and learned bodies of Italy will be represented, the principal scientific institutions of Europe will either directly by one of their members, or by delegates specially charged with such an honourable mission, be also represented." The letter of invitation is accompanied by a programme of the fête, and a photographic reproduction of the entry of Galileo's birth in the register.

LINGUISTIC LITERATURE.—Publications of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, of which only 250 copies are printed by Messrs. Strangeways and Walden of Castle Street, Leicester Square:—"Il Cantico de' cantici di Salomone, vulgarizzato in dialetto sardo settentrionale sassarese dal C. G. S." In-16, 20 p.—"Classification morphologique des Langues Européennes, adoptée par le Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte pour son Vocabulaire comparatif." In-4°, 4 p.—"Das Evangelium Matthäi in den östlichen Dialect des Livischen zum erstem Male übersetzt von dem Liven N. Polmann, durchgesehen von F. S. Wiedemann." In-16, iv-124 p.—"Das Evangelium Matthäi in den westlichen Dialect des Livischen übersetzt von dem Liven J. Prinz und dessen Cönnen und J. P. Prinz; durchgesehen von F. J. Wiedemann." In-16, iv-122 p.—"Das Evangelium wotjakisch, mit Hilfe eines eingeborenen Wotjaken redigirt, von F. J. Wiedemann." In-16, iv-112 p.—"The Gospel of St. Matthew, Translated into Western English as spoken in Devonshire;" by Henry Baird. In-16, iv-126 p.—"Il Libro di Rut, vulgarizzato in dialetto sardo sassarese dal

can. G. Spano." In-32, 24 p.—"La Profezia di Giona, vulgarizzata in dialetto sardo sassarese dal can. G. Spano." In-16, 16 p.—"La Prophétie de Jonas, traduite en Basque Labourdin par le Cap. Duvoisin." In-16, 16 p.—"Le Saint Evangile selon Saint Matthieu, traduit en Picard Amiénois d'après la version Française de Lemaistre de Sacy, précédé d'une note sur la manière d'écrire le Picard, et suivi de quelques observations sur certains sons radicaux de cet idiome;" par Edouard Paris, d'Amiens. In-16, xxxii-142 p.—"Le Saint Evangile selon Saint Matthieu, traduit en Normand de Guernesey d'après la version Française de Lemaistre de Sacy, par Georges Métivier, auteur des Rimes guernesaises par un Côtelain." In-16, vi-136 p.—"La Sainte Bible, traduite pour la première fois en Langue Basque du Labourd." Grand in-8° à 2 colonnes, 817-1088 p.—"La Storia di Giuseppe Ebreo, o i Capi xxxvii e xxxix-xlv della Genesi, vulgarizzati in dialetto sardo, sassarese dal can. Giovanni Spano." In-8°, iv-58 p.

AN interesting discovery of early Gaulish hatchets has been made near Gournay. They were placed in three deep pits and covered over with immense quantities of flints, as it is supposed, to preserve them from being taken possession of by some hostile tribe.

AN important work in connexion with the history of ancient Assyria and Old Testament history is announced by M. H. L. Feer: "Les Ruines de Ninive, ou Description des Palais Détruits des Bords du Tigre." It is to be extensively illustrated.

A SECOND series of the "Vieilles Nouveautés," consisting of a further instalment of the "Discours du Trône," from 1831 to 1847, is in the press. The first collection of these discourses embraced the period from 1814 to 1830.

A NEW work on Cochinchina has been published by order of the French Ministry, entitled "Histoire et Description de la Basse-Cochinchina, par M. le Commandant Aubaret, Consul Général de Siam: avec une belle carte."

DIDOT FRÈRES announce the seventh and eighth volumes of the "Catalogues de la Bibliothèque Impériale: Catalogue de l'Histoire de France."

"La Famille Tulliver; ou, le Moulin sur la Floss," and "Silas Marner, le Tisserand de Raveloe," are the titles of G. Eliot's last novels done into French by F. d'Albert Durade.

THE following French pamphlets, &c., on questions of the day are announced:—"La Question Mexique et la Colonisation Française;" "L'Empereur du Mexique;" "Les Lois et les Institutions judiciaires de la Russie;" "Le Droit de la Pologne;" "La Pologne, la France et la Diplomatie;" "Les Congrès des Peuples à Paris," par A. Laya; "Le Congrès des Souverains de l'Europe;" "Constitution future des Nations de l'Europe, exposé des motifs," par H. Drion; "Etudes politiques: Le Manifeste de la Paix." "Le Congrès," par M. Nougier père. Further: "Aperçus philosophiques sur l'ouvrage de M. Renan, la 'Vie de Jésus,'" par C. et H. Jantet, docteurs en médecine; "Le Droit de la Propriété littéraire doit-il être temporaire ou perpétuel?" par Léon Groz; "Discours de Lafayette pour la Pologne, publiés avec préface et notes par Ladislas Mickiewicz, précédé d'une introduction d'Armand Lévy, sur les devoirs de la France envers la Pologne;" "Ephémérides Polonaises, 3 Juillet, Août et Septembre 1863;" "L'Empereur et S. Em. le Cardinal Archevêque de Rouen devant la Conscience catholique;" "Le Coups de Foudre, précédé d'un essai sur la Providence et la Liberté," par A. Bouchet; "La 'Vie de Jésus' de M. Renan devant les orthodoxes et devant la critique," par A. Réville; and "Les Empires: coup d'œil sur l'accomplissement d'une vision biblique," par un Grand Vicaire.

WE have of French books:—"Réfutation complète du livre de M. Renan, sous le titre de La Divinité de Jésus-Christ, démonstration nouvelle tirée des dernières attaques de l'incrédulité," par A. Nicolas, "La Civilisation universelle," par un Philosophe; "Jésus-Christ et la Vie chrétienne," par l'Abbe Montauzé; "Les Robespierre: Monographie bibliographique, Extrait du tome XII. de 'La France littéraire';" "Histoire diplomatique de la Guerre d'Orient en 1854: son Origine et ses Causes," par M. X. Tane; "L'Epouse d'Outre-tombe: Texte Chinois et Traduction Française," par Léon de Rosny; with a bibliographical notice on the best Chinese novels (200 copies only printed); "Le Rio Parana, cinq années de séjour dans la République Argentine," par Mme. L. Beck Bernard; "La Voix de Jérusalem," par Puaux; the fifth volume of "Mémoires et Correspondance du Roi Jérôme et de la Reine Catherine," the second of "Les Gaudins," by Ponson de Terrail; "Curiosités de la Cité de

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Paris; histoire étymologique de ses rues," &c., by F. Heuzé; "Discours sur Divers Sujets de la Morale Chrétienne," par le Père Bordon (prononcés à Turin devant les Membres de la Confrérie pour la Bonne Mort); "Le Barreau au XIXe Siècle," by A. Pinard; "Origines de la Démocratie: la France au Moyen Age," by F. Morin; "Histoire Nationale de France: Gaulois et Franks," "L'Italie," by Arnaud; "L'Esprit de la Guerre: principes nouveaux du droit des gens de la science militaire et des guerres civiles," by N. Villiamé; "Le Roi Louis-Philippe et la Révolution; avec lettres inédites et autographiées du roi Louis-Philippe," par le Rédacteur-en-chef de la Gazette de France; "L'Œuvre complet de Rembrandt, décrit et commencé," par C. Blanc; "Histoire des Miracles et des Convulsionnaires de Saint Médard," by M. Mathieu; "Voyages d'un Critique à travers la vie et les livres," by Philartète Chasles; "La Société Française pendant la Révolution et le Directoire," par E. et J. de Goncourt; "Correspondance du R. P. Lacordaire avec Mme. Swetchine;" "Marie Leszinska, reine de France," par Mme. la Comtesse —; "Lessing et le Goût français en Allemagne," par L. Crouslé; "St. Paul, sa vie et ses œuvres," par M. Vidal.

"LES Bohémiens de Londres," par le Vicomte du Terrail, has been incorporated in the "Bibliothèque des meilleurs Romans modernes."

LONGFELLOW'S "Golden Legend" has appeared, for the first time, in a French prose translation as "La Légende Dorée," by Paul Blier and Ed. MacDonnell (300 copies only printed).

"THE Channings," by Mrs. Wood, has been translated into French by Mme. Abrie-Encontre.

"HISTOIRE de la Révolution Polonaise," par le Comte Stanislas Aramenski (de 1772 à 1864), with engravings, is advertised.

A SECOND edition is announced of M. J. M. Quérard's "Supercheries Littéraires dévoilées," in which writings published under pseudonyms, initials, anagrams, and other disguises are traced to their authors. It is to be published in numbers, the first of which will appear on the 1st of April.

OF German Schleswig-Holstein pamphlets on Schleswig-Holstein (partly antiquated now) we further notice:—Kürschner, "Ein Wort über die sechs sogenannten Schleswig-Holsteinschen Dörfer;" Schäfer, "Die deutschen Herzogthümer Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburg in ihrem staatlichen Verhältnisse zu Dänemark in geschichtlicher und genealogischer Reihenfolge;" "Urkunden zur Beurtheilung der Sonderburgisch-Augustenburg Erbansprüche;" "Zum näheren Verständniss der Schleswig-Holsteinschen Angelegenheit für Ungelehrte;" "Die Bundesexecution, und was wir Schleswig-Holsteiner dabei zu thun haben;" "Der rechtmässige Landesherr und der Usurpator: ein Wort aus Holstein an die Schleswiger;" "Staatsgrundgesetz für die Herzogthümer Schleswig-Holstein vom 15 Sept. 1848;" "Woher? Wohin? an das Volk von Schleswig-Holstein;" "Wer hat Recht—König Christian IX. oder der Augustenburger?" "Das Verhältniss Schleswig-Holsteins zu Dänemark;" Pernise, "Rechtsgutachten betreffend die eventuelle Succession der Sonderburger Linie des Hauses Holstein-Oldenburg in das Herzogthum Holstein, abgegeben an die Preussische Regierung den 30. Sept. 1851;" Wolfarth, "Rede bei den Eröffnung der Versammlung für Schleswig-Holstein am 6 Dec. 1863 zu Rudolstadt;" Mommsen, "Die Nichtigkeit des Londoner Vertrags vom 8 Mai 1852;" and "Die Kriegführung der Dänen auf Jütland, dargestellt an General Rye's Rückzug im Jahre 1849."

"VENICE: Her Art Treasures and Historical Associations: A Guide to the City and the Neighbouring Islands," is the title of a translation of Adalbert Müller's second edition of the German text, illustrated with a map of Venice and the Lagoons, which has just been published in that city for the use of English visitors.

DR. J. H. Plath's "Die Religion und der Cultus der alten Chinesen," a volume of 245 pages; his "Die Häuslichen Verhältnisse der alten Chinesen;" and his essay "Ueber die Quellen zum Leben des Confucius"—all reprinted from the "Transactions of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences"—are most important additions to our sources of information on the early history of civilization and knowledge of a race for which comparatively but little has been done in our time.

BESIDES Strauss, who is writing his "Leben Jesu" in a more popular manner, Ludwig Noack, from Giessen, is, we hear, engaged upon a work on the same subject.

THE Bohemian Museum has been presented with a colossal map of China, inscribed with

Chinese characters, upon eight long strips of paper, which, placed side by side, represent the Chinese Empire in its whole extent. This map seems to be the very first ever made of this empire—the work of Roman Catholic missionaries, under the Emperor Kang-Hi, in the 17th century. Chevalier Liporoski, the donor, bought it, during his stay in China from a family ruined by the war.

THE first volume of Charles Reade's new novel has appeared in a German translation, under the title "Hart Geld."

BULWER'S "Caxtoniana" form vols. 692 and 693 of the Tauchnitz Collection.

"RACCOLTA degli scritti di Cristoforo Colomb, ad illustrare e documentare la scoperta dell'America recitati in Italiano, corredati di note e di una introduzione da Gio. Battista Torre," has appeared.

THE first number of a new Italian literary journal made its appearance at Milan in January, the numbers of which are to appear once a fortnight. It is called: *Circolare de la Libreria Italiana*, and is somewhat on the plan of Child's *American Publishers' Circular*, published at Philadelphia, combining a publishers' circular and a literary gazette.

M. VENTURA DE VEGA, whose death we announced in our last number, is at this moment, by the same French source from which we learned it, reported to be exceedingly well and busily engaged preparing new works.

THE death of Mr. Hunt, the celebrated water-colour painter, at the age of 74, is among the announcements of the week.

THE new Associates elected by the Old Water-Colour Society are—Mr. Boyce, Mr. E. B. Jones, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Lundgren.

A STATUE of the Empress Eugenie is to be erected in the market-place of Puebla. Several proposals have been made as to the costume. The first plastic representation of the crinoline, however, seems to be the one most favourably accepted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Anonymous Communications cannot be inserted.)

MR. FROUDE'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—One of the morning papers contains a critical notice of the lecture delivered by Mr. Froude at the Royal Institution on Friday last. The impression produced upon the minds of many deeply interested auditors is opposed *in toto* to the conclusions expressed by the writer of the article to which reference is now made.

The concluding sentences of Mr. Froude's lecture would, no doubt, merit the severest condemnation if they admitted of the interpretation which has been assigned to them. It was manifest, however, to any attentive listener, that the objectionable passage was a quotation from an author not generally known, and was introduced by Mr. Froude to show the tendency of certain scientific opinions, but not to express his own views.

It is distressing to students of history to find sentiments carelessly and unjustly attributed to an author who is regarded not only as a very able authority, but as "having faith in things not seen."—Your obedient servant, "QUOTATION."

London, Feb. 8th, 1864.

SCIENCE.

ON THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

ONE of the first things which strike our friends the Continental *savans* when they come to this country to inspect our scientific doings, and, perchance, to live for a time our scientific life, is the utter absence of that state-aid, control, interference—which you please—to which they have been all their lives accustomed. Be they philosophers fresh from imperial Paris, Herrn professors from Berlin, or come they from one of the "K. K." academies of Austria, this point of difference—and we consider it to be a very national point—between our institutions and those to which they have been accustomed is sure to be one of the first subjects of remark. Our scientific system is so obvious to us who live in this land of companies that the feature which distinguishes it so gloriously from the Continental one is generally overlooked, and the manner in which state-aid is dispensed with is, as a consequence, rarely considered.

It is by no means our intention at the present time to deal with the vexed question of state-aid, or to ignore the good work done by the scientific Civil Service—a brilliant band, of whom the country is justly proud, who do their duty in laboratory and observatory, survey and mine, right well; but we wish to dwell for a moment on the independent labours of associations of individuals, and to call especial attention, among those associations, to the Royal Institution.

Of the Royal Institution itself we need say but very little; it has written its own history indelibly in the annals of scientific and, indeed, human progress. Established in 1800 for the promotion, diffusion, and extension of science and useful knowledge, it can now boast of sixty-three years which it has rendered famous by grand discoveries, including the laws of electro-chemical decomposition; the decomposition of the fixed alkalies; the establishment of the nature of chlorine; the philosophy of flame; the condensibility of many gases; definite electrolytic action; the science of magneto-electricity; the two-fold magnetism of matter; the magnetism of gases; the action of magnetism and electricity on polarized light; and the radiation and absorption of heat by gases and vapours. So much for the *promotion* of science.

As for its diffusion, was not the scientific event of a week or two ago the opening of the Royal Institution's yearly campaign by one of those Friday evening discourses where one is sure to hear the latest victory over Nature related by the foremost in the fight? Are not even children thought of in the programme? and where else in the world can we hear such lectures as those delivered in the theatre in Albemarle Street?—where else see such experiments? But, although these lectures are of such value, from the extension of education in natural knowledge to which they have so well contributed, they are no longer the unique part of the programme they were in the days of Young and Davy. By Davy's and Faraday's researches the laboratory has become the most celebrated in the world, and *original investigation* has become the work which the Institution has set itself to do. And this is the feature which must ever most commend the Royal Institution of our own day to all lovers of science.

While our scientific societies deal with the results of researches of individual members—researches very often undertaken without any particular connexion *inter se*—while our institutions of learning are compelled by the objects they have in view to confine themselves to the beaten track of investigations, and while our state-workers have to do the State's work and none other, we have in our Royal Institution an unique example of an assemblage of individuals striving for the propagation of truth by promoting in every way original research. In addition to the physical laboratory, in which Davy and Faraday and Tyndall have done such good work, a chemical laboratory was established in May last, which, under the able directorship of Professor Frankland, has already, in the artificial production of comparatively complex organic compounds, given us an earnest of what we may expect. Dr. Frankland thus refers to what he has already done:—

Amongst these bodies, few have of late attracted so much the attention of chemists as the series of acids to which the lactic acid belongs; whilst the settlement of the questions at issue cannot fail to throw much light on organic compounds in general. The gradual building up of these acids stone by stone, if I may be allowed the expression, offered to us therefore an inviting problem, the solution of which we are now attempting. We have, in fact, already devised processes by which we can thus artificially construct the whole of the known acids of this series, together with a number of others hitherto unknown; and we are now engaged in the detailed investigation of several members of this series, such as leucic acid, methyl-ethyl oxalic acid, ethyl-amyl oxalic acid, and diamylloxalic acid. In pursuing this one main object of investigation, we have been

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brought into contact with other matters of secondary importance, such as new processes for preparing the zinc and mercury compounds of the organic radicals—bodies which are now so largely used by chemists as instruments of investigation. These processes have enabled us to obtain two new compounds of the organometallic class—viz., mercuryamyl and zincamyl, which could not be procured by the old processes. Thus the field of our inquiry widens at every step, and the fruit extracted from it is only limited by the number of hands which can be applied to work out the mechanical details involved in the original idea.

And now we pass on to the *extension* of science and useful knowledge by lectures—the last, but not least, of the functions of this Institution. The slow but distinct progress of this extension speaks trumpet-tongued for itself. The Civil Estimates for the present year will offer perhaps the most forcible proof of it as far as the State is concerned, while the professors of Natural and Physical Science at our seats of learning, and even in one of our public schools, attest it. Contrast this with 1799, when no public instruction was given in science in London.

We will not stop to inquire what part the Royal Institution has played in this splendid progress. Surely it has played a noble one; but what remains for us to do is to call the attention of all interested in original research to the effect of this general progress upon the Institution which has fostered it.

The title of our article is the text of a letter recently addressed to the members by its Honorary Secretary, Dr. Bence Jones. He tells us that the £200 or £300 a year, which was a salary for an investigator once, is no longer so now that the practical value of scientific investigations is known. He remarks of the professors of the Royal Institution:—

Each year one is asked to leave us. Large bribes are offered. Great promises are made. Our professors, moreover, might gain probably many thousands a year if they would leave research and give their time to those who would pay for scientific advice. The sums we are able to pay to our professors are comparatively so small, that we are obliged to allow them to give part of their time to other Institutions to earn the means of living. Thus they are enabled to live only by depriving themselves and us of scientific research. They are obliged to say and to do the reverse of that which Davy said—"Having given up lecturing, I shall be able to devote my whole time to the pursuit of discovery."

Furthermore:—

The apparatus of the Royal Institution will bear no comparison with that of other scientific institutions, and more especially with the apparatus of the Continent. The advances that have been made in recent years in the construction of such apparatus are as great as in the manufacture of guns. It would be as unfair to our professors to require them to compete with other Institutions provided with all modern appliances, as it would be to compel our soldiers and sailors to oppose inferior artillery to Armstrong guns. If the Royal Institution is to maintain its renown, its apparatus must be augmented and improved. Moreover, when the laboratories are in full work, a considerable sum must be expended yearly in the purchase of materials as well as in apparatus.

As a further reason for raising a new fund, he says:—

The Donation Fund may be of use, by enabling the professors to give as much of their time as possible to the laboratories. In my Report, page 11, I say, "By employing their time elsewhere our professors have been enabled to stay at the Institution. They cannot work elsewhere without stinting the time they would otherwise give to original research in our laboratory. If another Institution should offer more time for research by giving more means for support, can you be surprised if your professors should be tempted away?" These words have a further application, now when we have elected a Professor of Chemistry, to whom as yet we can only give two hundred pounds yearly, out of which he has to pay sixty pounds as the salary of his trained assistant.

Truly, here is no calling upon Jupiter; and there is something noble in this appeal

to the members of the Institution to help themselves; but England at large is interested in the question, and we trust many new members will ask to join in this good work. At no time has the Institution been more useful, more full of promise, or more likely to obtain fresh renown from the discoveries made within its walls. And yet the laboratories at the Royal Institution are only fit to be called back kitchens.

And, while we write, Bonn is spending 20,000 on a laboratory, and Zürich £10,000.

Glad shall we be if this appeal leads some Smithson or Stevenson or Fuller to bequeath the means for building a noble temple for the discovery of truth; and most lasting will be his memorial if he will endow professorships with sufficient income to allow their whole power to be applied in the promotion of scientific research. J. N. L.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S LECTURES ON "THE STRUCTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAMMALIA" AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY commenced this important course of lectures—a condensed account of which we hope to lay before our readers from week to week—by a brief exposition of the characters of the three great divisions of the vertebrate sub-kingdom. The first province, which he proposed to call "Ichthyopsida," contains the fish and the amphibia. They all possess branchial respiratory organs, at least at some period of their existence; in the embryonic condition they have neither amnion nor allantois, or the latter is rudimentary; their blood corpuscles are nucleated, and their lower jaw does not articulate directly with the skull. The members of the second province, "Sauropsida," containing the reptiles and birds, never have branchiæ; have the amnion and allantois well developed; their blood corpuscles are nucleated; each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of several pieces, and articulates with the skull by means of the quadrate bone; they have a single occipital condyle, and the appendages of their epidermis take the form of scales or feathers. The third province contains the mammalia alone; they never have branchiæ at any period of their existence; the amnion and allantois are always developed; the large majority of their blood corpuscles are non-nucleated; each ramus of the lower jaw is simple, and articulates with the squamosal element of the skull; there are two occipital condyles; the epidermal appendages are in the form of hair, and the females have mammary glands.

The subject of the present course being the mammalia, the lecturer commenced a description of what was termed the "zoological anatomy of man" by stating that that which strikes the most superficial observer of the human body is the erect attitude. This alone, however, is not distinctive; he shares it with the penguin and the kangaroo, but in these animals the body is suspended on the flexed femur—the vertical trunk, placed on an extended hind-limb, is peculiar to man. The principal external zoological characters of man were then mentioned. Among them were particularly noted the proportions of the body—the length from tip to tip of extended anterior extremities equalling the height, the vertical central point being a little below the symphysis pubis, the whole height being seven or eight times the vertical height of the head, the legs being longer than the arms, and the proximal segments of the limbs longer than the distal. The pollex is perfectly free and opposable, and does not lie in the same plane as the other fingers; the palm is very nearly square; the carpus is shorter than the metacarpus, this shorter than the digits; the forearm capable of free rotation. In the lower limb, the hallux is only imperfectly mobile, and scarcely at all opposable: the sole is longer than broad, the tarsus longer than the metatarsus, this longer than the digits; there is more or less union by integument, or "syndactyly," of the three middle digits.

The special zoological characters of the human skeleton were then described. The spinal column consists of 33 vertebrae, of which 7 are cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 4 coccygeal; in the adult state the column forms a double sigmoid curve, produced in the dorsal and sacral region by the conformation of the vertebrae, in the cervical and lumbar regions by the elasticity of the *ligamenta subflava* connecting the posterior arches. In the skull the occipital condyles are placed within the middle fifth of the base; the mastoid

processes are largely developed. The cranio-facial angle in well-formed skulls is about 90°, and probably never exceeds 120°. In consequence of the enormous size of the cerebral cavity, the length of the head is always more than twice the length of the basi-cranial axis. In the interior of the skull, the planes of the occipital foramen, cribriform plate, and tentorium are parallel to one another. The form of the pelvis and mode in which it is set on the spinal column are eminently distinctive. The pectoral arch has a well-developed clavicle, and a large and broad scapula. The humerus has a large globular head, and at the lower end a rounded facet, upon which the radius plays in pronation and supination of the hand. The head of the femur is set on its shaft at a wide angle, and the internal is longer than the external condyle. In summing up the peculiarities of the human skeleton, it was noted that its special characteristics, as distinguished from those of the general mammalian type, have (leaving aside the upper extremity) all reference to the erect posture; to this end contribute the form of the ankle joint, of the upper end of the tibia, of the head of the femur, and of the pelvis, the curvature of the different parts of the spinal column, the position of the ribs, the breadth and flatness of the sternum, and the situation of the occipital condyles. Moreover, related to the same posture are the absence of great bony crests on the skull for the attachment of the muscles which support the head in the lower brutes, the smallness of the jaws and teeth, and even the great mass of the brain, which would be of little avail unless the anterior pair of limbs had been set free to carry out its requirements.

In the second lecture, on February 4th, Professor Huxley described the structure of the bones and muscles of the human hand and foot. The osseous framework of the hand—consisting of the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges—might be divided, he said, into a radial tridigital series of bones, including the scaphoid, lunar, trapezoid, trapezium, and magnum; and an ulnar bidigital series, including the cuneiform and unciform. The piriform he regarded as the sesamoid bone of a muscle. He then showed that the articulation of the metacarpal bone of the pollex or thumb, with the carpus, formed, when the hand was placed on a flat surface, both horizontally and vertically, considerable angles with the plane of articulation of the other metacarpal bones. These were characterized as the "digital" and "palmar angulations" of the joint; and it was further demonstrated that, to the direction and form of the articular facet of the trapezium, the thumb of man owed its peculiar opposability.

The movements of the joints of the fingers are flexion and extension in every case, but at the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation a lateral motion is also allowed. The muscles of the fingers may be grouped as flexors, extensors, and divaricators, the last pulling the bone out of the straight line to one or the other side; their action is very important in producing the varied movements of the fingers. The interosseous muscles were especially described. These have been commonly divided into two groups, called "dorsal" and "palmar" respectively; this distinction, the lecturer said, only refers to their mode of origin from the metacarpal bones, and is quite unimportant, as at their extremities they are on the same level, and they are inserted in precisely the same mode—viz., each divides into two tendons, one of which is inserted into the side of the base of the proximal phalanx; the other, more slender, passes upwards and backwards, and joining its fellow from the muscle of the other side of the finger, is inserted into the base of the distal phalanx, of which it is the proper extensor; thus the two interossei of any given finger, acting together, are flexors of the proximal and extensors of the distal phalanx. One of the muscles, acting separately, is a divaricator of the finger into which it is inserted. The lumbricales are also, to a certain extent, divaricators, and are flexors of the second, and extensors of the distal phalanges. The number and nature of the muscles differ in every finger. The second digit has nine, the third seven, the fourth only six, and the fifth is the most abundantly supplied with muscles, having eleven in all. The thumb has nine muscles—three direct extensors (of one of these, the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, it may be noted that it sends a slip to the trapezium), but one long flexor, two divaricators, the abductor, and a small muscle, not noticed in English works, but described by Henle as "interosseus palmaris primus;" the special muscles are the flexor brevis, opponens, and adductor;—connected with the last is often a fleshy bundle, having a tendinous origin from the heads of the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones, which

might be called a "transversus manus." It is further to be noted in the hand, that all the direct extensors and flexors are long muscles—that is, they arise from the bones of the arm, and that there is no muscle corresponding to the peroneus longus in the foot.

The bones of the foot may also be arranged in a tridigital inner series, including the astragalus, navicular, and three cuneiform bones, and a bidigital outer series, containing the calcaneum and cuboides. The digital and plantar angles are nearly as well marked as in the hand; but the hallux is parallel to the other digits in consequence of the articular facets of the metatarsal bones not being perpendicular to their axes, as in the metacarpals of the hand, but bevelled off. The articular facet on the entocuneiform bone for the first metatarsal is nearly flat, owing to which circumstance, and not to the want of special muscles, the hallux is unable to execute the motions of the pollex in man: and hence arises the great apparent difference of foot and hand.

The second, third, and fourth digits have each seven muscles, two direct extensors, long and short, two direct flexors, perforated and perforating, and three divaricators, the two interossei and lumbricalis, all having the same insertions as in the hand. The fifth toe has ten muscles, including an opponens, a distinct muscle inserted into the whole length of the metatarsal bone, but commonly ignored in anatomical works. The hallux has ten muscles, three direct extensors—including the tibialis anticus, which is inserted by a distinct tendinous slip into the base of the first metatarsal bone, as well as into the entocuneiform; one direct flexor, two divaricators, the abductor, and an inconstant interosseus palmaris primus; and four special muscles—the flexor brevis, adductor, transversus pedis (often rudimentary), and the peroneus longus. In consequence of the fixity of the bone into which it is inserted, the function of the last-named muscle is not to adduct the toe, but to steady the leg in the upright position. As far as the muscles are concerned, the hallux is thus seen to be provided with more powerful means of opposition than the pollex of the hand. The great flexors of the toes were then particularly described, especially the arrangement of the tendons of the flexor digitorum longus and the flexor hallucis longus in the sole of the foot. This arrangement is very complex, and varies so much that it is rare to find it perfectly alike in two different individuals. Professor Huxley stated, as the result of his dissection, that the tendon of the flexor hallucis, besides giving off the tendon to the great toe, gives distinct slips to the two or three succeeding digits, uniting with the tendons of the flexor digitorum and the flexor accessorius. This description, which differs from that ordinarily given in the text-books of anatomy, was illustrated by preparations and drawings.

In the third lecture, delivered on February 6th, Professor Huxley remarked that, besides the comparative anatomy, which aims at comparing the same parts in different animals, there is another comparative anatomy, which has for its object the comparison of the resemblances and differences between corresponding parts of the same individual. In the last course of lectures delivered at the College, Professor Huxley, in examining the structure and development of the skull and the vertebral column, had arrived at the conclusion that these parts were constructed on a very different plan. It was, however, otherwise with the anterior and posterior extremities. To point out the details of the universally-admitted accordance between these limbs is by no means an easy problem, and none of the numerous proposed solutions of it, not even the one now offered, can be considered as thoroughly conclusive, not having been based upon a complete study of development—the only method by which any morphological problem can be absolutely determined. After a critical review of some of the more prominent theories upon the subject, Professor Huxley instituted a new comparison of the limbs, which should be placed, he said, not in the position they assume in adult life, but that which belongs to them on their first appearance in the embryo. In this condition they stand out at right angles with the body, the extensor surfaces in both being placed dorsally, and the flexor surfaces ventrally. They afterwards gradually become bent, and then assume the modified position which suits them for their function in life, and to which the various articulations become adapted. Only among the amphibia and reptiles does this embryonic position of the limbs continue permanently through life.

The special homotypes among the bones of the extremities were then demonstrated, the division of the skeleton of the hand and foot into the previously-

mentioned tridigital and bidigital series greatly aiding the comparison. The correspondence of the pollex of the hand and hallux of the thumb, and of the other digits, was universally admitted. The unciform, magnum, trapezoid, and trapezium of the hand agree very well with the cuboid and the three cuneiform bones of the foot, and there can be little doubt but that the cuneiform and pisiform of the hand correspond with the calcaneum, the lunar with the astragalus, and the scaphoid with the navicular of the foot. The radius is homotypic with the tibia, and the ulna with the fibula, all having undergone certain remarkable adaptive modifications in their upper extremities, as the articular heads of the humerus and femur have also taken opposite directions, in conformity with the requirements of the position of the body. The fore part of the arm corresponds morphologically with the hind part of the leg, and the outside of the one with the inside of the other.

In the pectoral and pelvic arches, the scapula was shown to correspond with the iliac bone; and the generally-received opinion that the clavicle and pubis are homotypes of each other was objected to on the ground of their totally different mode of development, and of the different relation of the neighbouring muscles and great vessels. That which really corresponds to the clavicle in the pelvic arch is Poupart's ligament, and the coracoid is represented by the pubis, or the pubis and the ischium in man and the higher mammalia—a resemblance strengthened by the fact that in monotremes and reptiles there are two coracoids, with occasionally an aperture between them, corresponding to the thyroid foramen of the pelvis.

VITAL POWER, OR SOLAR ENERGY.

I.

THE accumulation of newly-discovered facts in science, and the discovery of new bearings of the facts already known, necessitate from time to time a modification or a complete revisal of the general doctrines entertained, or the substitution of new doctrines altogether.

Men who have scarcely yet reached middle age have seen, in many branches of science, not only a complete change in opinion, but a demonstration that inferences which a few years before had been generally accepted as true, and taught to students as the very foundation of true knowledge, had been deduced from premises which were actually false, and had been received on most inconclusive and unsatisfactory evidence.

The views entertained upon the very difficult question of the nature of *vital actions* have, during the last few years, been greatly modified, and of late the tendency has been to obliterate, or, at least, to render less distinct, the line of demarcation formerly supposed to separate the phenomena of the organic from those of the inorganic world. Scientific inquiry in various departments has for some time been extending in this direction, and nowhere have the new views received more distinct expression or warmer support than in England.

1. A living organism is held to be the seat of the same changes as inorganic matter. It can no more be said that it contains a vital principle than that a crystal contains a crystal principle. Just as inorganic matter, subjected to the influence of new external conditions, will exhibit new combinations and new properties, so it is argued that the peculiar substances formed in living organisms are due to the conditions under which their component particles have been brought together.

2. Dr. Carpenter holds that the source of the constructive force or power by which the fabric of the living vegetable organism is built up is heat, and that this heat bears to the organizing force of plants a relation similar to that which heat bears to motion.* These forces are correlative. Dr. Carpenter, however, admits that the germ really supplies a peculiar inherent power or "directive agency," in obedience to which the "organizing force" derived from without is utilized in building up the fabric after its characteristic type. This inherent germinal capacity, which each living organism derives from its progenitors, is but the parallel of the peculiar differences in properties which constitute the distinction between one inorganic substance and another, in virtue of which each "behaves" in its own characteristic manner when subjected to new conditions.

3. Thus the characters and properties which distinguish one living plant or animal from an-

other do not differ, so to say, in kind or essential nature from those which distinguish one kind of inorganic matter from another. These characters and properties are in both cases inherent, and they belong to the particular living or inanimate substances. To this view certain facts are opposed; and I shall endeavour to show that the peculiar characters which distinguish one tissue from another are, in their nature and causes, different to those which distinguish one inorganic substance from another. The characters of the tissue result from the occurrence of previous changes, and these were due to the influence of a power of a nature distinct from any kind of force with which we are acquainted. The properties of a tissue do not constitute its "life," for the tissue which manifests these properties is not living. They are not therefore *vital* properties at all. But, unless the matter of which the tissue consists had been first in a peculiar (vital)* state, it never could have been endowed with its distinctive characters, properties, or form. Not only does the germ possess vital power, but I shall show that every minute particle of a portion of the matter of which every "cell" of every tissue and organ of every living thing is composed possesses this vital power, which power it received from pre-existing living matter, and it can communicate similar power to lifeless particles.

4. Professor Tyndall goes a step farther than Dr. Carpenter, and does not even admit "directive agency." He very distinctly defines the part which heat takes in the construction of living beings. According to him the sun "forms" the muscle and "builds" the brain. He says that "lilies" and "verdure" and "cattle" are the sun's "workmanship."† These assertions must not, he insists, be regarded as poetry, but as "rigid mechanical truth." The statements may be rigid and mechanical, but are they true? Who has shown that muscle and brain and lilies and verdure and cattle are formed or built by the sun? Might not the sun shine, and might not matter exist for any period without one of these appearing upon the earth? Do they not all grow from matter in a very peculiar state which existed before them, and did not this come from matter in a peculiar state which existed still earlier? Who can distinguish the matter which is to become muscle or brain from that which is to be an ox, a lily, or a blade of grass? Yet Prof. Tyndall asserts that all these are formed by the sun.

5. It is incumbent upon one who speaks so very positively to state more particularly the changes which he conceives take place when inanimate matter becomes a living part of a living creature. A sporule of mildew is a very simple living thing. It falls upon a damp surface. Moisture, air, and perhaps traces of salts pass into that simple spore. It becomes larger and it weighs more. A child would say "it takes its food and grows." But how wonderfully are the properties and composition of this "food" changed! A very minute portion of this changed matter may be detached, and in the same way will alter new food, and the wonderful process will continue as long as a supply of food continues. Living mildew is there. Lifeless food passes in and becomes living mildew.

The lifeless food consists of matter and sun force. The living mildew consists of matter and sun force. But what happens when the lifeless food becomes living mildew? Is an extra fraction of the sun's energy absorbed during the process, and caused to assume the form of "life" in the mildew? If so, indeed are the sporules of mildew children of the sun, and, if these, all other living forms.

6. It is to be hoped that Prof. Tyndall will discuss what takes place in one small simple cell. His philosophy deals only with entire plants, with cattle and forests, faunæ and floræ, asteroids and worlds, suns and systems. A speck of living growing matter is not noticed in all this vastness. Yet in such a speck there works a silent active power so wonderful, that, long after us, generations of patient observers will work, and think, and die, and yet men will not know all that is to be learned of the results of that power. A large volume would not contain all that will be made out of the changes which take place in a living particle so small that the eye of man cannot even see it until it is made to appear thousands of times larger than it really is.

7. But speculation has not even stopped here. Some authorities express themselves unable to give any reason why inorganic substances should not be placed by man under such conditions as

* *Quarterly Journal of Science*, January 1864, "On the Application of the Principle of the Conservation of Force to Physiology." Also "On the Mutual Relation of the Vital and Physical Forces."—*Phil. Trans.* 1850.

* The nature of "vital," as distinguished from chemical and physical, changes will be considered in another communication.

† Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," p. 432.

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to produce "protein matter;" and it has even been suggested that such protein matter might begin to live in an organic form. Modern chemistry has made such strides of late years that some of the substances resulting from the decomposition of compounds produced in the animal body have been prepared artificially. A few steps in advance will show us the artificial production of protein; and, this having been made, means will soon be found to vitalize it! The sun builds the man, the man arranges the conditions necessary for the production of a living thing, and lifeless matter becomes living.

Not one of those authorities who have propounded these vast theories, nor one of those who have advocated them, has attempted to give an account of what takes place in a particle of the simplest form of living matter, when matter which is lifeless passes in and assumes the living state. It may, therefore, be worth while to consider the question from this point of view.

King's College, London.

L. S. B.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

THE importance of preserving meat, whether for the use of our sailors or for other purposes, cannot be overrated, and various ways of effecting this object have been, from time to time, devised. The methods hitherto adopted on a large scale have been the packing of cooked meat in airtight cases, or impregnating it with salt and keeping it in barrels immersed in brine. The first, though effectual for preserving the meat for almost any amount of time, leaves the flesh, even when the utmost care is taken in the process, more or less insipid and tasteless; the second, though also preservative for a considerable time, renders the meat not only flavourless, but absolutely extracts from it, as Liebig tells us, nearly all its nutritive properties, as well as those peculiar qualities which are necessary for keeping the human body in health. It is well known that a long continuance of such food, thus prepared, engenders scurvy. The Admiralty are now making experiments with a process devised by Dr. Morgan, an Irish gentleman; and a few days since some animals were slaughtered, and their carcasses subjected to this process in the presence of the officers of Her Majesty's Victualling Department at Deptford. A bullock having been killed in the usual way, the chest was immediately opened and a metal pipe with a stop-cock inserted in connexion with the arterial system. This pipe was connected, by means of elastic tubing, with a tub filled with brine placed at an elevation of about twenty feet above the floor. The stop-cock being turned, the brine was forced through the arteries of the animal, and, passing through the capillaries, flowed back through the veins, carrying with it all the blood; making its exit by means of an incision provided for that purpose. About six gallons of brine passed thus through the body, washing out all the blood from the vessels. Having thus cleared the vessels, the metal pipe was connected with another tub, similarly placed, containing the preservative materials to be injected, and at the same time their exit, after traversing the body, was prevented. On communication being made, the liquid was forced into the vessels, and, by means of the pressure, it penetrated into every part of the animal, and might be seen exuding at any point where an incision was made. The liquid used on the occasion of the late experiments consisted of six gallons and a half of brine, 10 lbs. of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of saltpetre, with half a bottle of catchup and an infusion of cloves and pepper. The whole process is very rapid, and is extremely simple, requiring nothing that can be termed machinery. It took no longer than three minutes to send the first six gallons of liquid through the animal to wash out the vessels, and about three minutes more to inject the animal with the preservative liquid. Indeed, so rapid is the whole proceeding, that, even on the occasion above referred to, where the men were unaccustomed to the work, and the arrangements were necessarily imperfect, the time occupied was only twenty minutes from the killing the animal to the complete infiltration being made. The beast is then skinned, cut up into pieces, large or small, as may be required, and taken to a drying room, where it is hung until thoroughly dried, after which it is packed in boxes with sawdust and charcoal. It is confidently believed that the meat treated in this manner will stand any climate. So far as its preservative powers have been tested in this country, the process is stated to answer the purpose. A purveyor at Portsmouth has for some time past treated meat in this way with success, and sells it in the regular course of trade. It is ob-

vious that any variety of liquids, chemicals, or condiments may be thus injected into the animal, and the meat flavoured in any way that may be thought desirable; the meat may also be dried like hams or bacon, if so wished. Indeed, it would seem that the method is peculiarly fitted for this purpose. In hot countries, and in countries where animals are abundant, and where now they are bred almost entirely for their wool, fat, or hides, the process seems especially valuable, as by it the meat, instead of being thrown away, might be rendered available for export for food to other countries. The victualling department have had a few animals thus prepared for experiment, and it is intended to send the meat out on voyages to various parts of the world to test its keeping qualities.

So little machinery is required, that a ship's crew could readily carry out the process at any place where they could land and animals were abundant, and thus lay in a store of meat which, although, no doubt, salted to a certain extent, would not have the same disadvantages in a sanitary point of view as meat preserved in brine-pickle.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WE have received from the Rev. Professor Houghton (who has kindly allowed us to anticipate their publication elsewhere) the calculations upon which he has based his results relative to the secular cooling of the earth, recently communicated to the Dublin Geological Society, and referred to by our correspondent "O. F." We much regret that want of space compels us to defer their insertion till next week.

WE are glad to be able to announce that, at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday last, a letter was received from the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, placing £13,000 at the disposal of the Expenses Committee, under certain conditions, for beautifying the Gardens and carrying out certain proposed works. We will give a detailed report of the meeting next week.

WE have to chronicle another death—that of Ernesto Capocci, the Director of the Observatory of Capodimonte, who died on the 6th ult. Capocci was born in 1798, and it is to the early period of his life that the more strictly scientific portion of his labours belong. In his eighteenth year he contributed astronomical observations to the *Giornale Enciclopedico di Napoli*, and industriously calculated the elements of the comets he observed. Many of his observations on sun-spots are of the greatest importance; but the work by which he will chiefly be remembered is the preparation of Hora 18 of the Berlin star maps, one of the most difficult of all on account of the immense number of stars it contains, and for which Capocci undertook many thousands of observations both with the meridian circle and equatorial. His "Dialoghi sulle Comete," which appeared in 1825, deserves special mention; he has also contributed largely to the periodical literature of astronomy. He was appointed to the directorship of the Capodimonte Observatory on the death of Brioschi, in 1833; was deprived of his office, for political reasons, in 1848, but reinstated by the government of Victor Emanuel in 1860.

It has long been a source of regret among those interested in astronomy and observatory work that the Imperial Observatory of Paris has hitherto been all but a sealed book, admission to it being almost impossible; we are, therefore, very glad to learn from *Les Mondes* that it has been decided that, once a month, on a day to be previously announced in the *Bulletin*, all persons who have applied in writing for admission shall be allowed to visit this establishment, and that the observers, as is the case with the visitation of our National Observatory, shall be in attendance for the purpose of giving information to the visitors. Those who know best the interruption this must cause in the observations will best appreciate this boon granted by M. Le Verrier.

THE last number of the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, which has been forwarded to us by Mr. Trübner, contains an admirably-illustrated monograph on new *Melanida* of the United States by Mr. Isaac Lea, which, both on account of its great value and of the great beauty of the plates with which it is illustrated, we commend to all our readers interested in Conchology.

OUR diatom-loving readers have a rich treat in store for them in the *Conspectus Criticus Diatomacearum Danicarum*, recently published (Williams and Norgate) in Copenhagen, and from the pen of Dr. Heiberg. The six plates which accompany it are of rare beauty, and some of the forms will be new to English naturalists.

THE observations made at Madeira by the late Dr. Otto Hagen have recently been submitted by Herr Hagen to the Prussian Academy of Sciences in a paper "On the Heat of the Sun's Rays." The most important conclusions are:—1. That the height of the atmosphere, pre-supposing an equal power of absorption in the different super-imposed strata of air, is only equivalent to the 173rd part of the earth's radius. 2. The amount of heating power of the sun's rays on entering this atmosphere is determined by the fact that a beam of rays a square inch in cross section would, during one minute, elevate the temperature of a cubic inch of water 0.733 of a degree centigrade. 3. The loss of heat by the passage of the rays through the atmosphere is, according to the observations, taken on different days and at different seasons of the year when the air was apparently clear, very variable. The logarithms of the estimated factors, indicating the absorptions during a distance the length of the earth's radius, vary between—3 and—38. These results, as compared with those obtained by Pouillet, gave much wider limits for the factor mentioned, but the values correspond with those here obtained. But, on the other hand, Pouillet found the heat of the sun's rays an eighth part smaller; this difference appears to be explained by his having assigned too great a height to the atmosphere, estimating it at the 80th part of the earth's radius.

HENNA (*Lawsonia inermis*), a plant which has been so long in use in Egypt as a cosmetic and dye-stuff, has been introduced into commerce by MM. Gillet and Tabourin of Lyons. According to the *Coloriste Industriel*, the researches of these chemists show that the active colouring principle is nothing more than a peculiar kind of tannic acid, which they propose to call *hennatannic acid*. The dried leaves of the henna plant contain half their weight of this substance. The plant is, it appears, particularly useful for imparting to silk the different shades of black, the colours so obtained being very beautiful and permanent.

AMONGST the numerous subjects for which prizes are offered by the Industrial Society of Mulhouse, we notice the following:—"For an explanation of the theory of cotton, unsuitable for dyeing, called dead cotton (*coton mort*)," a silver medal. "For the use of ozone on a large scale in calico printing," a silver medal. "For the application of substances which are sensitive to the action of either light or electricity to the production of printed fabrics," a gold medal. "For a new and useful application of light or electricity in the manufacture of printed fabrics," a gold medal. "For a new source of aniline besides nitro-benzene," a gold medal.—It would seem from these that the Society takes rather high ground.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GIBRALTAR BONE-CAVE.
To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—Your issue of the 30th January, which I have only just seen, contains a very interesting account by my friend, Professor Busk, of the general results yielded by the Gibraltar Bone-Cave, discovered and so ably explored by Mr. Brome.

There is one part of it which demands a remark, simply on the score of reserve, from me.

In his account of the sub-stalagmitic remains Professor Busk says—"To indicate the interesting nature of these remains, I may mention that they include those of two species of rhinoceros, one closely resembling, if not identical with, *R. Etruscus*," &c.

My friend, Professor Busk, may be quite right in this approximative identification. At present I do not feel prepared to go so far. *Rhinoceros Etruscus* was first so named by me; and in my concluding remarks, embodying the generalizations yielded by the Gower caves, I stated, "3. That *Elephas (Loxodon) Meridionalis* and *R. Etruscus*, which occur in, and are characteristic of, the Sub-marine forest-bed that immediately underlies the boulder clay on the Norfolk coast, have nowhere been met with in the British Caverns" (*Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 1860). The same results were yielded by my examination of the contents of the bone-caves of Europe in general.

I am, therefore, not prepared to admit at present, without better evidence, that *Rhinoceros Etruscus* has been met with in any cave in the south of Europe, or elsewhere. Should the species ultimately prove to be one of the contents of the "Windmill Hill" cave of Gibraltar, consequences of high importance will be involved in the fact. I think it necessary to say this much,

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as my name is mentioned by Professor Busk, in connexion with the examination of the Gibraltar fossil bones. H. FALCONER.

21, Park Crescent, Portland Place,
9th February, 1864.

P.S.—In your report of the Glacier discussion at the Royal Geographical Society on the 11th January, although the report is substantially correct as regards the gist of the argument, I am committed to numerous blunders. I must, therefore, refer those who take an interest in the subject to my remarks as they will appear in the printed proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, which have not yet reached me. H.F.

[We regret to learn that our report was incorrect; we can only add that, fully aware of the importance of Dr. Falconer's remarks, we sent it for correction to the apartments of the Society.—ED.]

THE COMET.

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—Although observations of the comet have lost much of their interest in consequence of its increased distance, there are still traces of the faint tail and jet, the nucleus being extremely sharp. Yesterday (Feb. 8), it much resembled the great nebula in Andromeda. As it is quickly passing to the south and retiring both from earth and sun, it will soon be out of the reach of smaller telescopes, particularly as the moon will interfere. But I hope to follow it here to the end of February. The annexed ephemeris will give its place pretty well for Oh. Berlin, as I have applied corrections indicated by my last observations.

	H.	M.	S.	°	'
Feb. 13 . . .	5	8	21	8+1	46
14 . . .	12	54	+0	21	
15 . . .	17	3	-0	54	
16 . . .	20	50	2	2	
17 . . .	24	19	3	3	
18 . . .	27	32	3	53	
19 . . .	30	32	4	47	
20 . . .	5	33	20	-5	31

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

H. ROMBERG.

Mr. T. G. Barclay's Observatory, Leyton, N.E.,
February 9, 1864.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.
PARIS.

Académie des Sciences, Feb. 1.—THE following papers were read:—Charles—"On the Determination of the number of Conic Sections which must touch five given Curves of any order, or fulfil various other conditions." Daubrée—"On two Aerolites." Gervais—"Remarks upon the Antiquity of Man, drawn from observation of the bone-caves of Languedoc." Petit and Robert—"On the Extraction of the Must from Grapes by means of Water, by maceration and displacement." Lunel—"On the Dangers resulting from the use of Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches." Lacroix—"Effects of Air upon the Animal Economy." Jackson—"On the Metalliferous Beds of some parts of North America; and upon a new Aerolite." Pisani—"On the *Carphosiderite* of Greenland." Gauguier—"On the Movement of Electricity in bad Conductors" (continuation). Ciova—"On the Influence exerted by Polarization upon the Laws of Piles with a Single Fluid." Maumené—"Experiments upon Isomorphism, showing the non-existence of Pyro-arsenates and Meta-arsenates." Pagliari—"On a new, easy, and economical Process for the Preservation of Animal Substances in Fresh Air." Ladrey—"On the comparative action of Oxygen and of the Atmosphere upon Wine and other Fermented Liquids." The death of M. Clapeyron was announced by the President. A work by M. Granger, entitled "Essai de Physique," was submitted to the Academy through the Minister of Public Instruction. An invitation was received from the university and municipal authorities of Pisa for the tercentenary fête in honour of the birthday of Galileo. M. Benvenuti of Padua forwarded through M. Bernard some works intended for the competitions for two of the Academy's prizes. The Perpetual Secretary announced the receipt of a new number of the Celestial Atlas published by the Bonn Observatory, entitled "State of the Northern Heavens at the commencement of 1855."

VIENNA.

Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Jan. 14.—*Mathematico-Physical Section*.—THE following papers were communicated:—Prof. H. Hlasiwetz of Innsbruck and Herren v. Gihn and Barth—"On Berberin," and "On two new Products of Decomposition in Guajak Resin." Prof. J. Hyrtl—"On the Pharynx of *Calla Buchananii*,"

and "On the Relation of the *Arteria hepatica* to the *Vena portae* in Amphibia and Fish." Dr. F. Prym—"On a new theory of Ultra-elliptical Functions." Dr. Hubert Leitgeb—"Contributions to our knowledge of *Hartwegia commosa*." This latter paper, which will be published in the *Sitzungsberichte*, treats of the following subjects connected with the life-history of those plants:—(1) The almost normal falling off of the blossoms before the formation of the fruit; (2) The development of certain buds into independent plants; (3) The influence on the nourishment of these independent plants of the air-roots which they develop. A communication was also read by Dr. J. E. de Vry, Inspector of Chemical Researches in the Dutch Indies—"On the Cultivation of the Cinchona Tree in Java and the Neilgherries," in which he gave decided preference to the English method of planting the trees in full sun-light as opposed to the plan followed in Java of copying the natural disposition of the trees and planting them in dense forests. Dr. de Vry exhibited to the Section beautifully-crystallized resin from the *Antiaris toxicaria*, also the upas poison itself in a crystallized state. He regarded the poison as a Glycosite that did not act upon the stomach as a violent poison, perhaps not as a poison at all, and possessed poisonous qualities only when brought into immediate contact with the blood. He had convinced himself by repeated personal experiment that the stories of the poisonous atmosphere of the upas-tree are fabulous. Dr. de Vry also exhibited specimens of Hesperidine, obtained from the blossoms of *Citrus decumana*; of Murrayine, a new bitter substance belonging to the Glycosites, obtained from *Murraya exotica*; a crystallizable bitter substance from the seeds of the *Thevetia nereifolia*, belonging also to the Glycosites, and separable by sulphuric acid into sugar and an acid of beautiful purple colour; and Cerberine, the poisonous crystallizable substance from the seeds of the *Cerbera odollum*, a plant frequently found on the coasts of Java, and very often used in murders by poison.

Jan. 21.—The following papers were read:—Prof. Rochleder of Prague—"On the Constitution of Organic Compounds and the Formation of Homologous Bodies." M. Haidinger—"On the Meteorite which fell in Belgium on the 7th December, 1863, at 11.30 a.m." Prof. Brücke—"On the Practical effects of Intermittent Excitations of the Retina." Dr. Bové—"On the Albanian Drin, and the Geology of Albania, especially of its tertiary basin."

Prof. Karl Peters, whom the Academy has entrusted with a geological investigation of the Dobrudscha and part of the Eastern Balkans, stated that he intended starting on his expedition towards the end of April.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal Society, Feb. 4. Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—THE paper read was entitled "Experiments to determine the effect of Impact, Vibratory Action, and long-continued changes of Load in Wrought-Iron Girders," by Mr. W. Fairbairn. We regret that we are compelled to delay our report of this important communication.

Royal Institution, Feb. 1.—*General Monthly Meeting*. W. Pole, Esq., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—THE Hon. Slingsby Bethell, R. G. Clarke, Esq., the Lord Otho Fitz-Gerald, J. Hunt, Esq., W. Senhous Kirkes, M.D., F.R.C.P., G. Cargill Leighton, Esq., J. Peter, Esq., D. S. Price, Esq., Ph.D., F.C.S., W. F. Scholfield, Esq., W. Barrington Tristram, Esq., were elected Members of the Royal Institution.

Chemical Society, Jan. 21. Dr. Williamson, F.R.S., President, in the chair. Messrs. Ramsay Morton, and J. Pentecost were elected Fellows.—DR. THUDICHUM read the first part of a paper "On Urochrome, the Colouring Matter of Urine."—He had subjected to an experimental investigation the statements given by various authors on the subject during the last sixty-three years, and arrived at the conclusion that Proust's fallow resin, Scharling's omichmyl-oxyde, Heller's urochrome, or indigo-red, Schunck's indirubine, or indigo-red, from urine, Scherer's colouring matter of urine, as subjected by him to elementary analysis, Harley's urohematine, and Marcet's immediate principle, were different expressions for one and the same substance—namely, the product of decomposition by acids or ferments, under the influence of air, time, or heat, of a yellow-colouring matter contained in the urine. He also adverted to a particular black

substance, already described by Proust, which also derived from the urochrome, and had distinct chemical properties. He then stated that he had isolated the peculiar yellow-colouring matter of the urine, and termed it *urochrome*. By oxidation, under the influence of air, this yellow matter passed into a red modification, corresponding to the matter hitherto described as *urroerythine*. By decomposition under the influence of acids and time, or of acids and heat, this yellow soluble matter, as well as its red modification, yielded two insoluble ones—the fallow resin of Proust, or *uropittine*, and the particular black matter of Proust, or *uromelanine*, and several volatile bodies amongst them, a neutral essential oil of peculiar properties, and several acids. The particulars of his analyses, Dr. Thudichum stated, he would, with the permission of the Society, bring forward on a subsequent occasion.

Mr. W. M. Watts read a paper "On the Absorption of Mixed Gases in Water."—The experiments were made with mixtures of ammonia and air, and of sulphurous acid and carbonic acid. In each instance the diminution of solubility, in proportion to the reduction of pressure (which is special for each of the more soluble gases, and therefore discordant with the simple law of Dalton and Henry), was found to be the same, whether that reduction was effected by allowing the gas to occupy a larger volume, or by mixing it with a corresponding quantity of another gas.

Mr. R. Adie called attention to some examples of ground ice observed during the late frost, and to the power of ground ice in effecting the transport of gravel, &c.

Feb. 4. Prof. Frankland, Foreign Secretary, in the chair. Messrs. A. A. Ferreira, C. Lambert, and J. Wrightson were elected Fellows.—Dr. How read a paper "On Mordenite," a new fibrous zeolite occurring in the Trap Rock of Nova Scotia. The author first met with the mineral in 1858, near the village of Morden, or French Cross, in King's County, on the shore of the Bay of Fundy. It occurs in the form of small geodes or solid concretions of a more or less decided fibrous structure, a yellowish or pinkish colour, and a highly silky lustre. Its analysis led to the formula $(NaCa)O + Al_2O_3 + 6SiO_2 + 6H_2O$. It yielded 68.4 per cent. of silica, and is, consequently, the most highly silicated of all known zeolites—heulandite, to which it corresponds most nearly in composition, containing only 59.3 per cent. of silica.

The Chairman announced that arrangements had been made for the delivery of the following lectures:—

March 17.—"On the Organic Peroxides theoretically considered," by Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.

April 21.—"On the Philosophy of British Agriculture," by J. T. Way, Esq.

May 5.—"On the Atomic Weights of the Metals," by W. Odling, M.B., F.R.S.

June 2.—"On the Detection and Discrimination of Organic Substances by means of their Optical Properties," by Prof. Stokes, M.A., Sec. R.S.

Zoological Society, Jan. 26. E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., in the chair.—A COMMUNICATION was read from Dr. Krefft of Sydney, on a new Australian serpent of the family *Boidae*, from Port Denison, N.E. Australia, proposed to be called *Aspidiotes melanocephalus*. Mr. W. H. Flower read a paper on the brain of the *Echidna hystrix*, referring in particular to the form of the *corpora quadrigemina*, which, contrary to what had been usually stated, he considered did not materially differ in this monotreme from the ordinary structure of this part of the brain in other mammals. Mr. G. R. Gray communicated the description of a new Goliath beetle obtained by Dr. Kirk on the Zambesi, proposed to be called *Goliathus Kirkanus*, from its discoverer. A paper was read by Dr. J. C. Cox of Sydney, New South Wales, on a new Australian species of mollusk of the genus *Helix*, from Port Denison, North Eastern Australia, proposed to be called *Helix Forbesii*. Dr. A. Günther read a list of a collection of thirty-one fishes, obtained by Captain I. M. Dow, Corresponding Member, in Central America, among which were many new species, and several of them of great interest. A paper was read, by Messrs. Adam and Angus, containing descriptions of new species of shells, chiefly from Australia, in the collection of Mr. Angus. Dr. J. E. Gray communicated some notes on certain seals, including the description of a new species, proposed to be called *Halocyon Richardii*, from the west coast of North America.

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Ethnological Society, Jan. 26. J. Crawford, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. The new Fellows elected were C. R. Markham, Esq., 21, Eccleston Square, and Francis Drake, Esq., F.G.S., 12, Market Street, Leicester.—The paper read was by Mr. A. R. Wallace, "On the Varieties of Man in the Indian Archipelago."—The Malayan region is remarkable in many respects. It is the largest archipelago in the world. It contains the two largest islands—one of which, Borneo, could embrace within its limits the whole of the British Isles, from the Land's End to the Orkneys, and surround them with a green ocean of tropical plants. It contains in the great volcanic belt which runs through its whole extent a vast number of active volcanoes, and is unequalled for the frequency of its eruptions and earthquakes. In the animal world the most remarkable productions are the manlike orang-utang, found only in Borneo, and the lovely birds of Paradise, confined to the remote islands of New Guinea. In a submarine manner, by banks, one part of the archipelago is connected with Asia, and the other with Australia, a gulf of deep, unfathomable water separating the two. The great islands of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo being in such relation to Asia, the fact of a number of the largest animals of that continent—such as the rhinoceros, the elephant, the tapir, and wild ox—which could not have crossed the sea, confirm the probability of these great islands having formed a part of the continental mainland at no very remote epoch. In like manner the animals of New Guinea and some adjacent islands confirm the idea of their having been once connected with Australia; while the belt of deep ocean separating these two great regions is of ancient date, and was once of greater extent than at present, and is the line of demarcation of two great zoological provinces as well as of two great geological and geographical areas. The two human races of the archipelago are as strongly contrasted and as strictly limited in geographical spread as the plants or animals—the Malays inhabiting almost exclusively the western and the Papuans the eastern half; and, although in many of the outlying islands the inhabitants seem to vary, they can be, by an attentive observation, referred to one or other of these races. A line drawn from the eastern side of the Philippine Islands, along the west coast of Gilolo, through Bournu, and curving round the west end of Flores, then bending back by Sandalwood Island to take in Rotti, will divide the archipelago into two portions, and separate the Malayan and Asiatic from the Papuan and Pacific races. The Malayan race, as a whole, undoubtedly very closely resembles physically the East-Asian populations from Siam to Manchouria. Turning to the eastern parts of the archipelago, the brown and black Polynesian peoples have much in common, and their features are almost identical with those of the New Zealanders. To account for the origin of this widespread Oceanic race, Mr. Wallace has recourse to geological changes, and considers the Polynesian Islands to be remaining relics of a former continent in the Pacific, and that the present Polynesians are the descendants of the inhabitants of a land now in great part sunk beneath the ocean—an opinion supported by numerous evidences, physical as well as zoological.

A very important discussion followed, in which Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Busk, Mr. Bohn, Sir William Armstrong, Mr. Christie, Captain Speke, Dr. Falconer, and the Chairman took part. Sir Roderick Murchison concurred in the possibility of the geological events on which Mr. Wallace had founded his hypothesis, and eulogized the paper as one of broad philosophical views. He remembers how anxious the Geographical Society was for Mr. Wallace to undertake the exploration of the region; but they had no conception then that, in eight years' travel, even so competent a naturalist could gather so great an accumulation of facts. With regard to the diversity of language amongst the Malayan and Polynesian races, he thought that such diversity might easily occur where there was no general overruling power, and that it did not necessarily mark a diversity of races. Over large tracts of Siberia one language was spoken without any distinguishing inflections—so much could be accomplished by an autocratic government. On the other hand, within four hours' ride by rail in our own land, a dialect was spoken by the Welsh unintelligible to a Cockney.

Professor Busk spoke on the typical forms of the crania of these races, and admitted that considerable light had been thrown in his mind on the causes of their then geographical distribution by Mr. Wallace's suggestions.

Dr. Falconer added very valuable testimony as to the zoological distribution and the affinities of the animals of the Asiatic continent and the western part of the Malay Archipelago, and, referring to known changes of the land in Europe and Africa, established by geological investigations as occurring within the human epoch, urged that such changes were equally probable and possible in the Malayan Archipelago.

Mr. Crawford contended that several of the great beasts were more restricted to certain islands than had been admitted in the discussion. He did not think these animals had travelled over from the continent at all, but that they had been produced on the spot.

Feb. 9. J. Crawford, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair.—"On the Ethnology of Australia," by Mr. A. Oldfield.—The author considered the New Hollanders to be mainly of Malay descent, which people, he supposes, colonized the northern shores of Australia, and thence the descendants have spread eastward over the continent, following to a great extent the lines marking the distribution of edible plants. The familiar customs of the various tribes evince a community of origin; but, as the migrations have rarely been directly south, the migratory bands have crossed each other's lines, leaving their traces at the points of transit. The tribes inhabiting the country from the Murchison River to Sharks Bay possess more of the characteristics of the negro family than do the aborigines of any other part of Australia; and, as some of their proper names are similar to those used on the opposite coast of Africa, we may assume that there has been a recent mixture of negro blood with that of these Western Australian tribes. That such accidental blending of races should sometimes occur on the shores of much-frequented seas is probable from the following facts:—At Champion Bay, in Western Australia, the author was much surprised to find, in some of the old natives, features nearly approaching the European type, although those parts had been settled but a very few years. He mentioned this fact to a medical gentleman, who informed him that he had made the same observation, and could account for it in no other way but by supposing that a ship which had sailed from Calcutta to Swan River in the early days of the colony, and had never since been heard of, was lost in these parts, and that some of her people who had escaped had mingled with this tribe—a surmise strengthened by the traditions of the natives, who to this day call Perth (the capital of Western Australia) Ca-cut-ta, having probably mistaken the place of departure for that of the destination of the rescued people; added to this, they often asserted that, in the event of the departure of the Whites from among them, there were many of their females whom their laws would permit them to eat, they having white blood in their veins. This approach to the European type of features the author has also observed among the natives about Geography Bay, where the unfortunate Dr. Vape was so cruelly deserted by his inhuman superior. According to the accounts of these natives, this unhappy naturalist lived many years among them, conforming to all their habits, and at length dying a natural death. "Self-died," said an old native in return to the author's question as to the mode of his death. While botanizing in the country about the Murchison River (1858-9) the author was desirous of making a journey to Sharks Bay, and to that end sought of the natives all the information they could give respecting the nature of the country between these two points. One locality where water was to be found was indicated as "The place where the Blackfellows ate the Whitefellow," and, on inquiry, the author discovered that it was a man whom they had found wandering in the bush—one, perhaps, who had escaped death by shipwreck only to meet a more horrible fate. Another place was "Where the Blackfellows found the Whitefellow;" and, in reply to the author's question whether they ate him also, his informant replied, in a mournful voice, "No; he was dead;" on his suggesting that, had he been alive, they would have killed and eaten him, the native replied, "O yes, of course." From these and other instances recorded it is within the limits of possibility that various parts of the coast of this continent have been visited by strangers, who, to some extent, have left behind them traces of their presence either in the physiognomy or the language of the existing races; and this supposition goes far to dispel the mystery that the evident off-shoots of one and the same race should, in these respects, be so entirely diverse. With respect to the general form of the cranium of all

Alfouras, one thing is apparent—the younger the subject the better shaped is the skull, and it is only in extreme old age that it so nearly approaches the simial type that, in mixing with them, we feel doubtful whether we have to do with intelligent monkeys or with very much degraded men. However heated they may be by exercise or the weather, the surface of their bodies always has a cold clammy feel; and the author never could endure their reptile-like touch without a thrill of horror. The amount of blood in their bodies seems much less than in the European, for, though mortally wounded, they bleed but little. The hair of the Alfoura is generally black, glossy, and with a natural tendency to curl; but in some instances it assumes much of the wooliness of that of the negro. In stature there seems as much variation among these savages as there is among civilized nations, the mean height being no greater than it is in England. Out of thirteen Sharks-Bay natives who visited the Murchison in 1859, twelve were above 5 ft. 10 in. in height, while the last, the most lively and pugnacious of the party, stood only 4 ft. 9 in. In age there seems a great reduction in stature, for the author does not remember ever to have seen a tall old man. In general, the women are shorter than the men, and far more slightly built; but exceptions to this rule are not rare, and, in the settled parts, where—the law there protecting them—they are not destroyed when they become old and useless, they become inordinately stout after they are past child-bearing.

Sir Charles Nicholson dissented from the author's view that the aborigines are descendants of the Malay. He thought he had generalized too extensively upon the special characters of the inhabitants of the Western parts. He considered the natives were of the negro type. It was true the woolly hair was usually absent, but in other characters the Australian resembled the negro. He had never before heard of the resemblance of the Australian languages to that of the Malay. He thought, on the other hand, that, although the tribes only a few miles apart could not understand each other, yet there were, seemingly, the same fundamental principles extending through the whole of the numerous dialects. There is a general impression that the dingo was introduced by the Malays, but, if it be true, as stated, that the bones of dog have been found fossil with those of marsupialia in tertiary deposits, such a fact would be evidence of the former existence of that animal. He referred to the scorings of human or animal forms on rocks, but did not concur with the author of the paper that they were indications of the former existence in the country of a more civilized race, although these scorings occurred sometimes under circumstances which would indicate considerable antiquity. He referred also to the cave described by Sir George Grey, the designs in which, he considered, were of religious subjects, and were probably made by some shipwrecked Spaniards. He confirmed the gradual diminution of the population, but he denied the effects of the European settlements of driving off the game from the old hunting-grounds and causing a want of food amongst the natives. On the contrary, animal food had been rendered more abundant. The preservation of the grass was a necessity for the sustenance of the Europeans' flocks and herds, and, in consequence of the prevention of the old practice of setting fire to the grass, the kangaroos had greatly increased in number and were more abundant than ever.

Mr. Hood agreed with Sir Chas. Nicholson in his objection to the author's notion that the aborigines are Alfouras. He noticed the existence of a cave with figurings near the Gulf of Carpentaria, one of which somewhat resembled the form of Buddha. He thought these might be of Malay origin. He did not agree with Sir Chas. Nicholson as to the negroid resemblances of the natives. He considered them to be Papuans.

Mr. Walker added some remarks as to the possession by the natives of the northern part of New Zealand of a dog seemingly like the dingo.

Mr. Crawford considered migration beyond the power of the Australians; they had not even a boat. He could not admit them to be of Malay origin. He had looked into a great many native vocabularies, and he could find no resemblance at all to the Malay. There was no negro character about them—the Papuans, or people of New Guinea, are the nearest to them, but the Australians have not attained to the same point of civilization. He thought the various native languages differed very greatly; if the language were one and the same it would, in his opinion, bear evidence of a civilization which is not known to have existed amongst the Australians. He noticed their extraordinary powers of mimicry. A native brought many years

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ago to England was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks whose manner and voice he imitated most exactly.

Mr. R. S. Poole said that reduplication of syllables was indicative of the rudest form of any language. It may be that words of similar sound that are widely spread may be natural expressions of voice, or imitative of sounds.

A note from the President, Mr. J. Lubbock, F.R.S., was read, describing a stone celt found in the boulder-clay of the Island of Lewis.

The new Fellows elected were Messrs. T. F. Wade, Secretary H.M. Legation, Pekin, W. W. Shaw, and A. M. Aitkin.

Anthropological Society, Jan. 19. Dr. Hunt, President, in the chair. The following new Members were elected:—Messrs. P. Powys Lybbe, M.P., R. C. Marsden, H. Butler, and W. Eassie. —The following papers were read:—"On the Extinction of Races," by Mr. R. Lee (a report of this paper has already appeared in THE READER); "On the Extinction of Races," by Mr. T. Bendyshe.—Pointing out that we had now known America for 400, Polynesia for 200, and Australia for about 100 years, he criticized the unphilosophical conclusion which had been arrived at, that extinction of the aborigines in all cases was inevitable, and discussed in detail the theories which had been offered. There was no reason for the assumption that the laws of population were different in different parts of the world. Referring to the theories of Malthus, Waitz, Lang, and Stokes, Mr. Bendyshe arrived at the conclusion—that races have only been extinguished, or brought to the verge of extinction, when it has happened that the soil on which they subsisted has been occupied by other races, at the same time that their number was in process of diminution through the operation of the same causes to which all races are periodically subject. Arguments at great length were brought in favour of this proposition, as well as statistical and political facts.

In the discussion which ensued, Dr. Hunt, Messrs. A. R. Wallace, B. Pusey, G. Witt, Reddie, and others took part.

Feb. 2. Dr. Hunt, President, in the chair. Dr. George Moore and H. G. B. Hancock, Esq., were elected Fellows.—A paper, by Professor C. G. Carus of Dresden, with notes by Mr. C. Carter Blake, was read "On an alleged peculiarity of the maxillary bone in the skull of a Greenlander which was proved to be not peculiar to the Esquimaux race."

A paper "On Anthropological Desiderata, considered with reference to the various Theories of Man's Origin and existing Condition, Savage and Civilized," by Mr. J. Reddie, was next read.—After some preliminary remarks, the author observed that, in the very same volume in which Sir Charles Lyell acknowledges his long-lived rejection of facts bearing upon the antiquity of man, he becomes the ardent advocate of a new and startling theory, which strikes at the root of, and supersedes, all other theories and traditions of man's origin and history; and he recommends it to be accepted, as "at least a good working hypothesis," upon the sole ground that the geological record—which at present contradicts it—is "so very imperfect." According to the transmutation theory, adopted by Sir Charles Lyell, man becomes merely the last link in one so-called "natural" chain of being; anthropology would then be, apparently, reduced from one of the most difficult and complicated of human studies to a simple fraction of one common science of organic life, and "anthropological desiderata" would dwindle down to the attainment of one solitary object—the discovery of a semi-human skull! A hypothesis so sweeping and comprehensive as this claims the especial attention of anthropologists. It is either a very great truth or an astounding error. If true, it disposes summarily of the most important anthropological hypotheses. It gets rid, of course, of the polygenetic theory, by assigning to us the ape for an ancestor immediately through the negro. But it not only settles the question of man's origin from one or many Adams, but it also determines that the primitive man was a savage, or something even lower. The author proceeded to criticize the views of Mr. Darwin and Professor Huxley in a like manner.

Mr. Reddie next animadverted on the existing classifications of the varieties of man, and confused state of our terminology.

An animated discussion ensued, in which the views advanced in the paper were severely criticized by Dr. Hunt, Mr. A. R. Wallace, Mr. Carter Blake, Mr. Bouverie Pusey, and Mr. G. E. Roberts; and supported by Mr. C. S. Wake.

British Archaeological Association, Jan. 27. George Vere Irving, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.—THANKS were voted to Mr. Wentworth for photographs and drawings of Old Heath Hall, near Wakefield, the arms of Heath and Dalston, and of the Earl of Warren; also to the Leicestershire Archaeological Society for their *Transactions*, Vol. I., part 2.

Mr. Irvine exhibited the upper half of an exceedingly rare embossed tile, discovered on the site of Whitland Abbey, Carmarthenshire. In the centre was depicted the Holy Lamb supporting the banner of the Cross, encircled by a bend holding four shields, charged as follows:—1. a bend; 2. two bars; 3. a chevron; 4. a cross. Between the shields are placed a peacock, peahen, dragon, and lion, and in the spandrels, fleur-de-lys. It is of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Cuming exhibited an encaustic tile of the fourteenth century, found in Wales, stamped with the device of a rose of five petals. It has been glazed.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited some relics discovered at Maidstone—an encaustic tile of the time of Edward I., a polychromic gally tile, small iron knife with ivory handle, having the pommel and ferrule inlaid with gold, and a black leather shoe, with high heel of a red colour, and the long square toe of the reign of William and Mary. Mr. Wood also exhibited two gally tiles, with a geometric pattern of Moresco design.

Captain Tupper exhibited some forgeries of antiquities purchased by a friend of a man dressed as a "navvy" at St. Paul's Chain, whence he stated they had been obtained. Mr. Gould exhibited two others from Dowgate Hill; and Mr. Levien stated that, within a short time, as much of this rubbish as would fill a large wheelbarrow had been brought to the British Museum. Mr. Cuming stated that all these specimens tasted of nitric acid, into which they had been dropped from the plaster of Paris moulds in which they were made. A key in lock metal exhibited was of a novel character of this but too successful species of fraud, and antiquaries should be more careful.

The Chairman, on the part of Mr. Greenhields of Kerse, exhibited photographs of a discovery made in excavating at Carlisle, representing an ossuary of stone, containing a large bottle with incinerated remains, a terra-cotta lamp, and small urn, placed at the mouth of the vessel, upon which were found several iron objects, which, by extensive oxidation, had assumed the form of figures, and had been conjectured to have been Penates. They are simply rusty nails, and were exhibited to the meeting. Also the photograph of another smaller ossuary, with a terra-cotta urn, the figure of a lion devouring some animal, and a portion of a sepulchral slab commencing D.M., and terminating with the end of a name RIVS. There was likewise exhibited a portion of a Roman sepulchral slab, giving the representation of the feet and part of the dress of a female, beneath which could be read

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—found in a field at Carlisle.

Mr. Planché read an account of the discovery of a stone coffin, having on the lid a cross of the thirteenth century, found in Ash Church, near Sandwich. It had been the resting-place of an ecclesiastic, concerning whom Mr. Planché made some ingenious conjectures.

Mr. Baigent communicated the particulars of the discovery of a leaden coffin at Bishopstoke, Hants, on the 16th of January. In digging for gravel near the railway station the labourers struck upon some metal, which, on examination, proved to be a leaden coffin so much oxidized that upon its removal it fell into portions, and exposed the skeleton of a young female, with whom had also been buried three or four glass lachrymatories or vessels, much injured by the falling in of parts of the coffin. The coffin is unquestionably Roman; so also must be the glass. Mr. Baigent gave minute particulars of the discovery, and has taken drawings of the several parts. The Rev. E. Kell sent also a notice of this discovery, and Mr. J. D. Smith drawings of the coffin and glass; and the subject was referred over to the next meeting for comparison.

Mr. George Collins exhibited two photographs of the Bartlow Hills, threatened with destruction by a proposed line of railway. The Association had strongly expressed its opinion against the removal of objects so interesting to historians and antiquaries, and well known by the papers of the late Gage Rokewood, Esq., in the "Archæologia." There can be but little doubt that the directors

and engineer of the railway will pay attention to the representations so strongly made by societies and private individuals, and avoid injury to these interesting objects.

Numismatic Society, Jan. 21. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair. The Rev. Henry Meason and J. Stone Smallfield, Esq., were duly elected Members of the Society.—Mr. BUTTERY exhibited a silver dollar of Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, 1661, two tokens, and a farthing of Southampton.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited casts of a gold coin of Cunobeline lately found at Cudham, Kent, and communicated to him by G. W. Norman, Esq.

Mr. Akerman exhibited two silver coins of Valens and Julianus, found some years ago with many others in an urn near Wantage.

Mr. Grenfell exhibited a 5-cent. note payable by the State of North Carolina, and a 1-dollar note of the Confederate States of America, dated June 2, 1862.

Mr. Evans exhibited a cast of a gold coin of Addedomaros in the collection of Mr. R. Almack of Long Melford, Suffolk. Mr. Evans also exhibited a false testoon of Francis and Mary of Scotland, from the same dies as the gold coin exhibited at a previous meeting; also a false dollar of Mary and Henry dated 1565.

Mr. Webster exhibited the following false coins of the English series:—(1.) Henry VIII. testoon of fine silver, mm. on obverse side, on reverse a fleur-de-lis. The letter E on the obverse is Roman, and on the reverse Lombardic. The legend on the reverse is "Posui Deum adiutorium meum." (2.) Edward VI. side-faced shilling, mm., a harp. (3.) Edward VI. Bristol penny, mm. fleur-de-lis. (4.) A penny of the sovereign type of Edward. (5.) Mary penny, "MAR. D.G.," &c. (6.) Testoon of Jane Grey as Queen; reverse legend, "Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos."

The Rev. J. H. Pollenex communicated some further notes "On the Coins of Æthelred lately found at Ipswich."

Mr. Evans read a paper by himself "On some Anglo-Saxon Scealtas found in Friesland."

Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by R. S. Poole, Esq., "On Coins of Scyros."—The island of Scyros has hitherto been a blank in Greek numismatics. It was one of the Sporades, and must be distinguished from Syros of the Cyclades. The coins now attributed to it by Mr. Poole have on the obverse the head of a hero, and on the reverse the legend ΣΚΝΡΟ with the type a Bactrian buckler, beneath which a sword. They are of silver and copper, but there is also a pattern in lead. Mr. Poole gave an interesting account of the history of this island, and concluded (1) that the obverse represented the head of Achilles, and the reverse his arms; (2) that they were struck at the town near which stood the Achilleion; and (3) that their date is of the latest period of the independence of Scyros, before the Athenian conquest (B.C. 469).

Civil Engineers, Jan. 26. J. R. McClean, Esq., President, in the chair.—THE paper read was "The East Coast, between the Thames and the Wash Estuaries," by Mr. J. B. Redman, M. Inst. C.E.—The object of this paper was chiefly to describe the peculiarities of the East Coast from the Thames to the Wash, including the well-known formations termed Nesses, caused by the constant abrasion of the neighbouring cliffs, due to the influence of wind waves, produced by gales from the N.E. acting on the large area of the North Sea. A similar paper was read in 1852 (*Minutes of Proceedings*, Inst. C.E., vol. xi., pp. 162–204), describing the South Coast, from the Thames to Portland; the leeward motion in that case being up Channel, due to the influence of S.W. winds, the resultants being the well-known shingle formations of the Chesil beach, Portland; Hurst beach, at the entrance to the Solent; Portsmouth beach; Brighton beach, which was the site of the town in the time of Elizabeth, subsequently destroyed by the sea; Langley Point, formed under Beachy Head, after the destruction of Old Brighton, and which shut up the old haven of Pemsey, or Pevensey, now a mere drainage outfall; Dungeness, stretching four miles into the sea, beyond what was the coast line at a comparatively modern historic period, and which had increased, as Langley Point to the west had decreased, subsequent to its maximum protrusion. The alternations of the beach eastward at Dover and Deal, and its subsequent deposition beyond Sandown, where such remarkable alterations had occurred of late years, involving the demolition of Henry VIII.'s Castle,

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at Shingle End, were traced; Shingle End, as its name implied, being the leeward resultant of the beach travelling up Channel from the westward, diverting the course of the Stour, extinguishing the Roman ports at Richborough and Reculver, and assisting in closing up the estuary between the main land and the Isle of Thanet. The object of this paper, like that of 1852 on the South Coast, was to describe the characteristics of a range of coast within certain limits, to trace the changes produced by constant natural causes, and the resultant influences on the various harbours; those of Harwich, Orford, Southwold, Yarmouth, Blakeney, Wells, and Brancaster being mainly dependent on such natural barriers as those described; as also their improvement, or deterioration. Thus, in some instances, as at Yarmouth, by judiciously constructed works, material improvement was effected, and at Orford, where no assistance was rendered, great changes occurred, as also at Harwich, where, from constant progressive change, it was difficult to speculate on the ultimate result of the continued operation of natural agencies, unchecked by works of a conservative character.

MANCHESTER.

Literary and Philosophical Society, Jan. 12. J. C. Dyer, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—THE President, in the name of a number of members, presented to the Society a portrait of one of its Vice-Presidents, J. P. Joule, LL.D., F.R.S., by G. Patten, A.R.A. Mr. J. Rogerson was elected a Member. The following extract from a letter from T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S., was read:—"On referring to the article 'Dodo' in the *English Cyclopædia*, I find that Mr. Sidebotham is mistaken in supposing that his photographs exhibit 'the earliest figure of this now extinct bird.' The frontispiece of De Bry's 'Quinta Pars Indiæ Orientalis,' A.D. 1601, contains 'a pair of these birds on the cornice on each side' of the ornamental border. Clusius, in his 'Exotica,' A.D. 1605, also gives a figure, which he says is copied from the journal of a Dutch voyager, who had seen the bird in a voyage to the Moluccas in A.D. 1598. Mr. Buxton's 'Histoire' appears to follow next in order, since the journal of Admiral Peter Wilhelm Verhuffen, as quoted by the late Mr. Strickland, was printed at Frankfurt in A.D. 1613."

The President made some remarks on the Lancashire and Cheshire Drift. In the year 1841 he first attempted to class the drift deposits found in the neighbourhood of Manchester, in a small paper with a map, which he prepared for the Statistical Society of Manchester. In that memoir he divided the foreign drift in the ascending order:—(1) lower sand and gravel; (2) till; (3) upper sand and gravel; and he described the more modern deposits found in valleys (4) as valley gravel. This order he adopted in a paper read before the Manchester Geological Society on the 22nd December, 1842—"Notes on the Lancashire and Cheshire Drift"—and printed by that Society in their proceedings of 1843. In that paper, in treating of the upper beds of sand and gravel, he says, "At Manchester, it (the Higher Drift) is composed of lower gravel, till, and sand and gravel, while at Heywood and Poynton, near the base of the Pennine chain, the beds of sand and gravel are parted by several beds of loam and clay." Again, in speaking of No. 3 deposit, he says, "The gently rising lands of the two counties are generally composed of this deposit. It varies much both in its composition and thickness. Near the sea at Ormskirk the till is sometimes found without it; but, as you proceed to the east, it makes its appearance, and gradually thickens until it attains its greatest thickness near the base of the Pennine chain; not only does it increase in thickness, but it becomes more complex, and contains beds of clay, marl, and loam, of several yards in thickness. The country lying between Manchester, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Ashton, and Stockport for the most part is upon it, and forms one great sand bank, which continues south into Cheshire." The same classification he adopted in two papers, one on the Drift of Manchester, and the other on the same deposits at Blackpool, printed in Vols. VIII. and X. of the Society's Memoirs, as well as in a paper printed in the Manchester Geological Society's Transactions for June 1862.

Mr. Hull, in his communication, read at the last meeting of the Society, divided the higher drift deposits into (in descending order):—(1) Upper Boulder Clay; (2) Middle Sand and Gravel; and (3) Lower Boulder Clay. The Nos. 2 and 3 had been described by the President, as also a lower bed of sand and gravel, of whose existence he (Mr. Hull) had considerable doubts, and

considered it as merely accidental." Now, in his (the President's) paper on the Drift of Manchester, eleven sections of wells and bores are given, and in ten of those the lower sand and gravel had been met with; thus showing that it can scarcely be considered as merely accidental, as Mr. Hull states. In many other sections since examined in Lancashire, this deposit has also been found under the till. With regard to the upper bed of boulder clay, Mr. Hull stated that he (the President) had alluded to it; but Mr. Hull considered it to be quite as important as the lower, both in thickness and area. The old term "till" is as good as that of boulder clay, and, as it has been long used, there is not much use in changing it. During the last twenty years he had collected many facts, which he intended to publish when he had completed his collection, but these did not show one bed of clay or marl which could be called upper boulder clay, but several; in fact, there were numerous intercalations of it in the sand and gravel, one of which he had seen occurring at Kersall Moor entirely surrounded by sand. To show the complexity of these deposits, and the difficulty of reducing them to two, two sections were exhibited, one near Hyde and the other at Outwood. From the position of the Outwood section, in a slight depression, and the higher grounds adjoining being capped with a bed of clay containing pebbles, eight or ten feet in thickness, another deposit of clay should be placed on its top. Thus, in one case there are six beds of boulder clay, and in the other only three. These are two of the many instances which could be adduced, and suggest caution in attempting to classify these deposits without collecting and consulting numerous sections.

A paper was read entitled "Inquiry into the Question, Whether Excess or Deficiency of Temperature during Part of the Year is usually compensated during the Remainder of the same Year," by G. V. Vernon.—The difference between the mean temperature of each month and the 92 years' average for the same month was found for every month during the year, and the figures were collected into two columns, according as they were positive or negative. The sums of these two columns serve to show the number of degrees the mean temperature was above and below the average during the year. These figures have been laid down, and prove most distinctly that, if the mean temperature is above or below the average during part of the year, it by no means follows that the converse holds good during the remainder of the year. During the 92 years, there were 23 in which the total excess or deficiency of the mean temperature amounted to over 20°. There were 28 in which it amounted to from 10° to 20°; 19 years in which it amounted to at least 5°, and 22 in which it was less than 5°. During a very small number of years only is the mean temperature, viewed in this manner, at all in a proximate state of equilibrium during the year. The variations below the average reached their maximum value during the period 1781 to 1791, every year but 1781 being below the average. From 1841 to 1851 there was only one year below the average; and from 1851 to 1861, only two years below the average. Careful inspection of the diagram has shown that these variations are exceedingly irregular, and show no approach to periodicity of any kind whatever.

Another paper was also read by Mr. Vernon, entitled "Examination as to the Truth of the Assertion that, when November has a Mean Temperature above the average, it is usually followed by Excessive Cold between the December and March following."—In the table annexed to this paper all the years since 1771, in which November had a mean temperature above the average, are tabulated, as well as the differences from the mean of the succeeding months of December, January, February, and March. Following a warm November we find the following figures:—

Months.	Number of Months above the Average.	Number of Months below the Average.
December	25	15
January	22	19
February	21	20
March	23	16
Sums	91	70

Or 91 months above the average against 70 months below the average. In place of a warm November preceding excessive cold, we find that, in most of the years in which severe frosts have occurred early in the year, the November previous had had a mean temperature below the average. November 1784 had a temperature 1.7° below the average, succeeded by December 7.8° below, January 0.4° above, February 7.8° below, and March 7.0° below the average. The great frost which set in severely on January 6, 1814, was

preceded by a November 2.2° below the average, and December 2.2° below the average temperature; January was 8.8° below, February 4.2°, and March 5.8° below the average temperature. The cold period in January and February 1838 was also preceded by a November 1.3° below the average, and December 2.4° above; January 1838 was 6.8° below, and February 5.3° below the average temperature. Cold winters succeeding a warm November appear to be very few in number, and generally these winters are preceded by a November not much above the average, as in 1783, 1794, and 1799, in which years the mean temperature of November was only 0.5°, 0.9°, and 8.5° above the average respectively. November 1822 and 1846 were the only two Novembers much above the average which were followed by a cold period immediately afterwards.

A paper was read entitled "Note on the Amount of Carbonic Acid contained in the Air of Manchester," by Henry E. Roscoe, B.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.—Determinations of the quantity of carbonic acid contained in the air of towns have been made by Dr. Angus Smith in Manchester, and by Lewy in Paris; but, as the experiments hitherto made upon the subject are few in number, and have yielded somewhat remarkable results, it appeared of interest to carry out a series of determinations of atmospheric carbonic acid, made by unimpeachable methods, and extending for a considerable time under wide variation of weather. The analytical method employed was the excellent volumetric one proposed by Pettenkofer, and this was checked in several instances by simultaneous weight determinations made by absorption in caustic potash. The close agreement of the results in experiments Nos. 8 and 9, Nos. 15 and 16, Nos. 42 and 43, and Nos. 45 and 46, in the accompanying table, gives proof of the reliability of the methods. The experiments were made under Prof. Roscoe's supervision by Mr. Arthur McDougall. In the case of the weight analyses, a given volume (not less than 35 litres) of air was drawn in the first place over three weighed tubes containing sulphuric acid and pumice-stone, the weight of the third tube being shown to remain constant; the air then passed through a Liebig's Bulb containing potash, over two tubes containing solid potash; and, lastly, through two tubes containing sulphuric acid and pumice-stone, the weight of the second of these remaining constant. The volumetric analyses were made in globes of 7-10 litres capacity, with standard solutions of Baryta-water and oxalic acid, exactly according to the method described by Pettenkofer. The first and most important conclusion to which these experiments lead is, that the amount of carbonic acid contained in Manchester town air differs but very slightly (if at all) from that contained in the air of the neighbouring country. Thus, from experiments made at Stretford (four miles west of Manchester), with the wind blowing towards Manchester, the quantity of carbonic acid found on February 3, 1863, was 3.85 volumes in 10,000 volumes of air, as mean of two experiments, whereas, on the same day, the quantity found in the centre of Manchester (Owens College) was found to be 3.90 volumes in 10,000 volumes of air, as a mean of two experiments made at Stretford on February 19th, 1863, a damp day, with wind blowing from Manchester, showed a mean of 2.77 volumes of carbonic acid, whilst at Manchester, on the same day, the volume of carbonic acid was found to be 2.8 in 10,000 vols. of air. The maximum quantity of carbonic acid was found in Manchester air on January 7th, 1864 (on which day there was a dense fog), when the amount reached 5.6 vols. per 10,000 of air; the minimum quantity on February 19th, 1863, being 2.8 vols. per 10,000 of air. The mean of 46 determinations made in the centre of the town of Manchester gives the volume of carbonic acid as 3.92 in 10,000, and that of eight experiments made outside the town gives the number 4.02 as the composition of the country air regarding carbonic acid. These numbers closely agree with a determination by weight made by Prof. Roscoe in London, on February 27th, 1857, from which the carbonic acid in London air was found to be 3.7 vols. per 10,000. Experiments prove that continuous rain may lower the amount of atmospheric carbonic acid from 4.8 to 3.3 volumes per 10,000. The above results show that the maximum quantity of carbonic acid contained in Manchester air, even in a dense fog, and when there is no wind, does not exceed 6 volumes per 10,000 of air; whilst the mean quantity, 3.9 volumes, closely agrees with that (4.0) generally assumed, from Saussure's early experiments, to represent the average composition of the atmosphere as regards carbonic acid.

THE READER.

13 FEBRUARY, 1864.

CARBONIC ACID IN THE AIR OF MANCHESTER AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Place.	Date.	Wind, Weather, &c.	Barometer in Millimetres.	Temp. C.	Vol. of Carbonic acid in 10,000 vols. of air.
Manchester	1862.				
"	Oct. 19.	"	753.0	10.5	4.6*
"	" 22.	"	740.0	10.9	4.0*
"	" 22.	"	741.0	13.4	4.0*
"	Nov. 7.	Heavy, very damp mist—calm	707.0	8.0	3.9*
"	" 10.	Snow with rain—wind strong	740.7	8.0	3.6*
"	" 11.	Snow and rain—east wind	750.5	8.5	3.6*
"	" 12.	Exceedingly thick fog—no wind	760.0	2.0	4.5*
"	" 13.	Very clear—frosty and calm	758.5	4.0	3.7*
"	" 13.	"	"	3.5†	"
"	" 18.	Very thick fog—calm and cold	760.0	2.0	5.2*
"	" 19.	Slight rain—no wind	760.8	5.6	3.5*
"	" 20.	"	766.0	5.0	3.7*
"	" 25.	Slight fog—calm	755.0	1.0	4.1*
"	Dec. 3.	Fine and clear	751.8	10.0	3.6*
"	" 10.	Clear—S.W. wind	754.5	8.0	3.6*
"	" 11.	"	754.0	8.0	3.6†
"	1863.				
"	Jan. 16.	Damp—slight wind	754.0	8.0	3.6*
"	" 20.	Fine and dry—fresh wind	758.0	10.0	3.5*
Lytham	" 27.	"	765.0	7.0	3.3*
"	" 31.	Clear, bright—wind N.W. from the sea	745.5	5.5	4.3*
"	"	"	"	4.0*	"
Stretford	Feb. 3.	Clear—wind N.W. towards Manchester	753.0	9.5	3.9*
"	" 3.	"	"	3.8*	"
"	" 3.	"	"	3.9*	"
"	" 3.	"	"	3.0*	"
Stretford	" 10.	"	762.4	11.0	5.0*
"	" 10.	"	"	3.7*	"
Manchester	" 10.	"	"	4.6*	"
Stretford	" 19.	Wind S.E. from Manchester—damp	772.0	10.0	2.7*
"	" 19.	"	"	2.8*	"
Manchester	" 19.	Damp—wind S.E.	"	2.8*	"
"	" 20.	"	765.0	10.0	3.0*
"	" 23.	"	767.0	9.0	2.9*
"	" 25.	"	"	3.7*	"
"	" 25.	"	763.0	11.0	3.6*
"	" 27.	"	"	3.6*	"
"	Mar. 2.	"	753.0	11.0	3.6*
"	" 3.	Fine—wind due north	752.0	15.0	5.1*
"	" 3.	"	"	15.0	4.7*
"	" 6.	"	752.0	15.0	3.5*
"	" 6.	"	"	3.5*	"
"	" 6.	"	"	3.7*	"
"	Dec. 28.	Damp, foggy—a little snow	765.6	2.5	4.9*
"	" 28.	"	"	4.7*	"
"	" 29.	Raining all night previously, and during the experiment—wind W.	752.5	10.0	3.3*
"	" 31.	Fine—wind fresh, S.E.	755.0	4.0	3.5*
"	1864.				
"	Jan. 7.	Very thick fog—no wind—hoar frost	"	6.5	5.6*
"	" 7.	"	"	5.0*	"
"	" 8.	Fog in morn.—afternoon clear	"	6.5	3.7*
"	" 9.	Clear and bright—frost	"	6.1	4.1*

Observations marked thus (*) Pettenkofer's method employed.
Ditto (†), volume deduced by weight.

The mean of the experiments are as follows:—

	Vols. of carb. acid in 10,000 vols. of air.
46 Experiments made in Manchester	3.92
8 " " the Country	4.02
54 " " Manchester and District	3.94

Hence we may conclude that the combustion of coal and the respiration of animals exert no appreciable influence on the quantity of carbonic acid contained in the town air of Manchester collected in an open situation; gaseous diffusion and the great motions of the atmosphere serving completely to disperse the millions of tons of this gas which every year are evolved by the above-mentioned causes in this neighbourhood. The following determinations, made in the same way, give the carbonic acid contained in the air of some closed inhabited spaces:—

1. Chemical Theatre, Owens College, during lecture.

Temp. 9° C. Bar. 755 mm. CO₂ in 10,000 of air 9.5 vols.

2. Chemical Laboratory, Owens College.

9 o'clock a.m. Temp. 17.5° Bar. 733.5. CO₂ = 8.3 vols. in 10,000.

12 o'clock. Temp. 19.5° Bar. 733.5. CO₂ = 9.0 vols. in 10,000.

3. Large bedroom, with invalid and attendant.

Temp. 12°. CO₂ in 10,000 vols of air = 7.4.

4. Parlour (capacity 3,000 cubic feet), four persons, three gaslights, good fire.

Temp. 19°. CO₂ in 10,000 vols. of air = 13.2.

5. Ditto ditto.

Temp. 18°. CO₂ in 10,000 vols. of air = 13.6.

6. Ditto ditto.

Temp. 15°. CO₂ in 10,000 vols. of air = 14.5.

7. Crowded meeting-room of artisans in Penny's Mill, Gaythorn—Guardian Schools—1000 persons.

Temp. 18° CO₂ in 10,000 vols. of air = 36.5.
CO₂ in 10,000 vols. of air = 35.5.

Microscopical Section. Dec. 21. Joseph Sidebotham, Esq., President of the Section, in the chair.—Various valuable donations were announced, among others a paper by Walter Crum, Esq., F.R.S., on Cotton Fibre, accompanied with mounted specimens, in illustration of it.

Mr. Heys repeated his observations on the cotton fibre, and said that there was little difference observable in cotton freshly gathered from that as usually received in this country. His observations

led him to the conclusion that the structure of cotton fibre is as follows:—First, there is an external envelope or tube, generally moniliform; inside, a spiral vessel which seems to prevent the collapse of the tube; inside the spiral there is generally present another substance like a pith or core. Mr. Heys then described at length his observations on the cotton when under the influence of the solvent recommended by Mr. O'Neil, and the conclusions he drew from them. Mr. Heys's paper was illustrated by diagrams and mounted specimens.

Mr. Heys then read a paper "On Mounting Objects in Canada Balsam," and minutely explained the various details of the process; he strongly advocates the use of the Canada balsam, dissolved in chloroform, by which the trouble is lessened, and the beauty of the preparations increased.

The Secretary then exhibited a drawing of the apparatus used by Captain Baker of the *Nippon* for obtaining soundings free from grease.—Description: A tube 18 inches long, 1½ diameter, with a wooden cap, and a leather, fitted as a pump-box; this, lashed to the lead, sinks into the earth, and brings up a cylinder of mud or sand, free from grease; the surplus water being forced out through the valve at the top.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th.

ASIATIC, at 3.—5, New Burlington Street.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "On Dramatic Music." Mr. Sterndale Bennett.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS, at 8.—9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

MEDICAL, at 8.30.—32A, George Street, Hanover Square. "Lecture on Physiology." Mr. E. Smith, M.D., F.R.S.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On Experimental Optics." Professor Tyndall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia." Professor Huxley.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—25, Great George Street, Westminster. "The Actual State of the Works on the Mount Cenit Tunnel, Victor Emanuel Railway, and Description of the Machinery Employed." Mr. Thomas Sopwith, jun.

STATISTICAL, at 8.—12, St. James's Square. "Some Defects and Results of the Registrar-General's Reports." Mr. W. L. Sargant.

PATHOLOGICAL, at 8.—53, Berners Street, Oxford Street.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's Place.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th.

METEOROLOGICAL, at 7.—25, Great George Street, Westminster.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. Conversazione.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi. "On Public and Private Dietaries." Dr. E. Smith, F.R.S.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On Experimental Optics." Professor Tyndall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia." Professor Huxley.

ZOOLOGICAL, at 4.—11, Hanover Square.

NUMISMATIC, at 7.—13, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

ANTIQUARIES, at 8.—Somerset House.

LINNEAN, at 8.—Burlington House. "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Foraminifera: on the Rhizopodal Fauna of Shetland." Mr. H. B. Brady, F.L.S.

CHEMICAL, at 8.—Burlington House.

ROYAL, at 8.30.—Burlington House. "A Contribution to the Minute Anatomy of the Retina of Amphibia and Reptiles." Mr. J. W. Hulke. "Researches on the Acids of the Lactic Series." Dr. Frankland and Mr. B. F. Duppa.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19th.

GEOLOGICAL, at 1.—Somerset House. Anniversary. The Annual Dinner will take place the same Evening at Six o'clock, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, at 3.—Whitehall Yard. "The Errors of the Rifle." Capt. G. B. V. Arbuckle.

COAL EXCHANGE MUSEUM, at 5.30.—"Geological Distribution of Gold, Silver, and Associated Minerals." Professor Morris.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "On Economic Botany." Professor Bentley.

PHILOLOGICAL, at 8.—Astronomical Society, Somerset House. "The Characteristics of the Southern Dialects of Early English." Mr. R. Morris.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 8.—Albemarle Street. "On Dreaming and Somnambulism." Mr. W. S. Savory, F.R.S.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On the Metallic Elements." Professor Frankland.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia." Professor Huxley.

ART.

EXHIBITION AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

IF there be any visionaries who have looked for a break in the steady rate of decline which has marked, for some years past, the quality of the exhibitions at the British Institution, they have assuredly looked in vain for the least improvement in the collection submitted for public approval in 1864. The presence of a picture by Sir Edwin Landseer, of ordinary interest and slight execution, adds just that kind of lustre to the display which serves to increase the general gloom.

That the best, most convenient, and, formerly, most fashionably-attended exhibition-room in London, the entrance to which is royally kept by

two sentries of the Guards, should be now distinguished as containing the worst collection of pictures in the metropolis is a fact much to be regretted. That this is the result of great blundering and mismanagement is now generally believed by the public, and has become the unshaken conviction of artists.

Wherein lies the mismanagement and whence comes the blundering it is not easy to ascertain. The management is an unknown and irresponsible power, of whose action we can only judge by the two annual exhibitions for which the Institution has been so long celebrated. For unfair exclusion or for injurious hanging, there is no redress; and from the critical faculty of the management there is no appeal. The Council of the Royal Academy and the Hanging Committee which it appoints, are, at least, well-known and recognised members of the profession, whose interests for the time being are entrusted to their keeping. The power exercised by them is strongly and justly objected to, as not being fairly representative of the body of the profession from which, though without its voice and sanction, they have been elected; but they are still, to a certain extent, amenable to professional as well as public opinion, and the Exhibition at the Royal Academy may be taken as a tolerably good index of the state of art in England in any specified year. But of the management of the British Institution we know absolutely nothing. A list of governors and subscribers is published on the first page of the catalogue—"hereditary governors," "life governors," and "governors now deceased who did not allow their interest in the Institution to terminate with their lives." It may be that the affairs of the Institution are conducted by the latter class of governors; and, as they have retired from mortal sight and mortal ken, it would be manifestly unreasonable to require any account from them of its conduct and management. We might, perhaps, suggest the employment of a medium, who should be commissioned to ascertain their wishes as to the disposal of the pictures sent for exhibition, and as to the amount of courtesy and consideration they consider to be fairly due to the painters who still continue to exhibit their works in the Gallery. Upon the whole, the management by the deceased hereditary governors has not been satisfactory; perhaps they have too much to think about now; but certainly they did better for the Institution when they were amongst us in the flesh. The exhibitions were fully equal to those of the Royal Academy; the rooms were filled by the rank and fashion of London—of which hardly a trace is now to be observed—and painters of the highest reputation worked as regularly for its annual display, as the best painters of our day systematically decline to work for it at all. The deceased governors were probably more *en rapport* with the painters of their day than they can be expected to be with the painters of ours. Advice may have been freely given and taken; a kindly understanding and mutual appreciation may have had the effect of an open and fairly appointed and responsible committee, and, as long as this generation existed, the affairs of the Institution went smoothly and well; but, of late years, mistrust, injustice, suspicion, and discontent have gradually taken the place of confidence, fair play, and mutual esteem; and we cannot say how this has come to pass, unless, as we have suggested, it can be attributed to the management of the deceased hereditary governors who declined, according to the catalogue, "to allow their interest in the Institution to terminate with their lives."

But, seriously, would it not be better, in the interest of the Institution, if it is to be kept open with any view to its original purpose, to make some change in the management of its affairs—to appoint, for instance, an open and responsible committee, who should see the intention of its founders carried out as far as practicable? We seem to have heard that the object contemplated by the original hereditary governors was the encouragement of what is called high art, or, at all events, the encouragement of subject-painting in England. To this end, it was laid down that portraits were inadmissible. Why, the very first thing that strikes the eye in the present exhibition, is a large full-length portrait of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah! We walk up to the fire-place, and we find No. 1 in the catalogue is a very clever portrait of a child, called "The Young Dreamer;" and so, under the names of "Isabel," or "The Coquette," or "Childhood's Happy Hours," &c., we find really a larger proportion of what may fairly be called portraits than are to be seen on the walls of those exhibitions, the Royal Academy excepted, that do not profess to exclude them. Would it not be better to rescind this rule at once? Practically, there is no good reason to be found for

retaining it, and the intention of the original promoters might be forwarded by rescinding it. A rigid exclusion of such portraits as are the offspring at once of vanity and incompetence might be adopted, in an institution founded with the express object of encouraging high art; while the doors might be freely opened to historic portraits, and to those which, by a high and noble treatment, might be esteemed worthy of display in a gallery wherein it would then be deemed an honour to exhibit them. The usefulness of the Institution might, probably, be farther advanced by relaxing the regulation which excludes works not executed in oils from the walls. It should be open to the admission of works of fine design especially, in whatever material they may be executed. Art is not limited by the material used in its production; and it should never be forgotten that a pen-and-ink design, or a great thought freely expressed in water-colours or in charcoal, may be, and often is, a greater work of art than an oil-picture of high pretensions. The governors of the British Institution might take this high ground and render a real service to English art.

The present Exhibition is, as we have said, redeemed from hopeless mediocrity chiefly by the presence of a picture from the easel of Landseer. He is a great painter, and any work by him is sure to be looked at with great interest. Several years have elapsed since a Landseer has been seen on the walls of the Institution, and the situation of the picture is marked by a little knot of critics and admirers in front of it. The title given to it is: "Well-bred sitters that never say they are 'bored';" and these are represented by two dogs—a black retriever and a tan collie, who are patiently sitting for their portraits. The retriever holds in his mouth one of the painter's brushes; and in front of the group are some dead pigeons and a pheasant. The animals are painted with the wonderful skill which is only second to the painter's insight; but the subject cannot be called interesting, except as an illustration of technical power. There is little or no colour in the picture, and, although in one sense complete and even finished, it is as a sketch that we must speak of it. The painting of the pigeons is remarkable; they look surprisingly real from the right point of view; but, when closely examined, all traces of finish disappear in an execution that shows a perfect mastery of means, and which served to puzzle group after group of artists and connoisseurs who came near to examine the picture during the course of the day.

The subject-pictures in the Gallery possess very slight merit generally. One of the most interesting is called "Where they Crucified Him," by Mr. P. R. Morris. This is one of those pictures which, rejected by the Council of the Royal Academy last year, was shown, with others, at the Cosmopolitan Club. It is an effort to treat a high subject in a rural sort of way; but the feeling expressed in it is very pure, and there is much that indicates considerable artistic faculty. The incident imagined by the painter is that which might have occurred on the morning after the burial of our Lord, when the cross is laid flat upon Calvary; and, while the workman is busy at the head of it, engaged rolling up the scroll on which was written our Lord's title as King of the Jews, some little children at the foot of it, who have wandered forth from the city, are handling and wondering at the nails with which He was crucified. The treatment is altogether wanting in dignity, and the direction given to the thoughts is rather trivial; but the signs of promise are not wanting of powers which, when applied to subjects of a less elevated character, may be recognised as those of a good artist. Mr. Pope's little picture of "The Actress and the Author" is a humorous subject of modern life, in which we recognise great ability and feeling. An enthusiastic author is reading his play to the great actress whose performance of the leading part he probably considers to be necessary for its success. While he is in the agonies of reciting his greatest scene, she has fallen sound asleep, indifferent alike to the play and its author. The little story is told with spirit; the character and action of the author are very well imagined, and with a little more beauty about the lines of the head, which has fallen over the left shoulder, the actress would present a still better contrast than she does to the poverty-stricken and shabby-looking author. The chief fault of the picture is a sudden perspective, which causes the objects to diminish too rapidly. The author looks too small, as he is placed behind the lady, and the floor has the uncomfortable effect of sloping towards the edge of the frame; the colour is agreeable and suggestive of daylight.

We shall mention but one other little picture—it is called "Difficult Driving—the Rest," by Mr. F. Weekes. The picture is so small that it is likely to be overlooked, but it is one of the best works in the Exhibition. An Irishman is represented resting by the wayside with his pig, and both man and animal are evidently possessed with a genuine spirit of Irish humour. A mounted farmer, jogging along the road in the distance, is painfully suggestive of the trouble in store both for Pat and his pig, ere they will have accomplished the long stretch of road between them and the horseman; and then, again, beyond that: most assuredly the pig will not reach home or market, whichever it may be, before night. This little picture is extremely well painted, and the landscape background is natural and truly coloured.

We must defer till next week any further notice of the pictures in this Gallery.

MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA.

FEW topics connected with music suggest more depressing reminiscences than this question of a National Opera. That it should be a "question" at all is strange enough. Musical drama—action combined with song—has so thoroughly established itself as a living form of art that one might have expected to see it naturalized by this time among all civilized peoples. Yet here in England—England that has produced the greatest of dramatists, and not the worst of musicians—it is an alien still, wearing a foreign dress, reminding us always of its foreign domicile. How comes this to be? No satisfactory answer, so far as we know, has been found to this question. To say that England has produced fewer than its proportion of creative musicians is not an explanation of the difficulty, but only a re-assertion of the fact in a broader shape. To say that the dearth of English musical drama, or of English music generally, is due to the lack of a demand upon the part of the public is again only to re-state the problem. But we may be sure at any rate that such facts must be governed by some law, whether we can find out the law or not; and it is a consolation to reflect that our not being able to solve the problem does not really make our future prospects at all less hopeful—rather more. If it was clearly ascertained that there was something in the English temperament, or the English organization, which crippled the exercise of musical genius, the case would be a very sad one. But all we have before us is simply the fact that some two hundred years ago the music-making powers and music-loving tendencies of the English people began to decline, and, speaking generally, went on growing weaker and weaker till the re-action set in which many of us are old enough to remember the beginnings of. The presumption, however, is immense that, as nearly the same thing may be said, even more unequivocally, of the literature and political life of the country, the decay of one art was but a single phase of a general downward movement. If so, we may fairly expect the revival to be as complete. The poetical resurrection of the last half century out of the cold gloom of the Georgian era has not been matched as yet by a musical revival of equal significance, but we have at least made some progress in that direction. The Wordsworth and Tennyson of English music may be to come yet. Weekes, Morley, and Tallis were bred from the same soil that produced Spenser and Ben Jonson. If our literature has risen again to the old Elizabethan level, why should our music for ever fall behind?

A National Opera, then, is really not such an impossible thing as we may sometimes be tempted to think it. The corruptions and perversions which mar so much of the artistic work going on about us, the thousand bad influences which tend to debase the exercise of a musical genius, cannot stop the growth of the thing if it exist among us. These evils are either the incidental results of bad arrangements, which may be mended, or they are the drawbacks which affect the exercise of all arts in all times. The increasing intelligence of the public should be, and is, a great stimulus and a great protection to composers. There can be but little doubt, for instance, that had Henry Bishop been now in the middle of his career, he would have been making operas to justify his title of the "English Mozart," instead of frittering away his life in the manufacture of ballad plays, *pasticcios*, and adaptations. Equally certain it is that the grievance which so long formed the burden of complaint of English musicians—the "neglect of native talent," the little honour given to the prophet

in his own country—is now practically an illusion. The public has shown that it can enjoy a pretty song by Mr. Balfe or Mr. Macfarren as heartily as if it were signed "Auber" or "Gounod." Whatever the fashionable world may do, the "people" goes to the opera to enjoy itself. It cares not at all whether the music that it likes comes from this or the other side of the Channel or the Alps. Its leaning, if any, is to the native growth. It attaches itself to native singers of any real eminence with a degree of exclusive devotion which often works injustice to foreign artists.

Organization appears to be the thing chiefly wanted to check the most obnoxious evils and to give a fair chance to the many favourable influences that are at work. Such a plan, therefore, as that announced by the "English Opera Company," carefully considered and honestly intended as it seems to be, well deserves support. So many projects have been started with similar purposes and professions, only to end in failure, or even to perish in embryo, that one dare not be sanguine in predicting the success of this attempt. The least one may say, however, is, that the enterprise is being undertaken under conditions which promise a better chance of happy results than has been offered by any other scheme that we can recollect. The board of directors is to be an entirely unprofessional body. It consists of a number of gentlemen of good social standing, all known, more or less, as patrons or lovers of music, with the Earl of Westmoreland as chairman. We presume they will govern through the medium of a single manager. Mr. Alfred Mellon and Mr. A. Harris are named as musical conductor and stage manager. The company are to become lessees of Mr. Gye, occupying his theatre for the winter season beginning in October next. These arrangements are, so far, excellent; though there may be a doubt whether the magnificent theatre in Covent Garden is not too large an arena for the display of English opera. Financially, however, the arrangement is, no doubt, a good one for the company, Mr. Gye having agreed to share its fortunes by making the rent depend upon the receipts. Many points in the prospectus might be made the subjects of discussion, but it is superfluous to remark here upon matters of detail. Two paragraphs, however, are particularly noticeable. In one the directors hold forth a hope of being able to "lend a helping hand" to "promising aspirants who are unable to command the means necessary for their musical education." In another it is announced that the term English Opera is meant to include not only the works of native composers, but English adaptations of foreign works. The first of these suggestions seems rather a dangerous one, opening, as it does, such a very large and difficult field of action; in the second point the directors are most unequivocally right. It is often said, tauntingly, of English opera that it is an imposture or a sham, consisting for the most part of the works of foreign musicians put into an English dress. But this is simply a question of names. Music is a cosmopolitan thing; it is the universal language—the one tongue which does not need translating; and there is no conceivable reason why a piece which is great in French should not be great in English, Italian, or German. As a matter of fact, the greatest music is that in which the national sentiment or local colour is least discernible. "Don Juan," for instance, is a Spanish legend made into a play by a German librettist, composed by a German in an Italian style. The greatest examples of the so-called French "Grand Opéra" have been written by an Italian and a German. And the same fusion of nationalities goes on in the executive department. We have Italian companies consisting of English, French, German, and Hungarian singers, using conventionally the Italian tongue—but in no other sense Italian. It is hard to see what harm comes of this intermixture. The preservation of national styles, the perpetuation of independent local types, are, at the very best, speculative advantages. The alternative is, spontaneous interchange or artificial isolation. We can scarcely hesitate which to choose. A vernacular opera then is the thing we desire to see—an opera in which English masterpieces, if we can produce any, shall come into nightly rivalry with the greatest works of all schools. That the liberal interpretation of the phrase will be the most profitable no one can doubt. Instance the most recent speculation of the kind, in which the most satisfactory performances have been those of foreign operas—"The Black Domino," "The Crown Diamonds," and "Dinorah." Berlin and Vienna find delight in our Balfe and our (naturalized) Benedict. Why should we refuse to hear Glück, Beethoven, and Weber, except in a form unintelligible to five-sixths of the listeners? R. B. L.

13 FEBRUARY, 1864.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A FUND is in course of collection for offering a Testimonial to Mr. George Hogarth, the well-known musical critic and historian, as a recognition, to quote the language of the promoters, "of his many and valuable contributions to musical history and criticism, and of sincere esteem for the uniform rectitude and ability, combined with indefatigable industry, which he has displayed during a long life of literary labour." The Committee includes the names of M. W. Balfe, Jules Benedict, Sterndale Bennett, J. W. Davison, G. A. Macfarren, &c.

MR. LESLIE'S concert last week included a performance of Mendelssohn's male-voice Cantata "The Sons of Art," a work scarcely known in England. We recollect a good performance of it by the Cologne Union, and an extremely bad one by a miscellaneous choir at the Crystal Palace some years back, but it is not, to say the truth, a piece which one desires to hear often; and there are difficulties in connexion with the brass accompaniments which, with so small a choir as Mr. Leslie's, are but too sensible. The programme included two madrigals only, Weelkes's "As Vesta was descending," and one by Pearsall—too small an allowance, surely, of what ought to be the speciality of the choir. The next concert is to include a short mass for male voices by M. Gounod. Some who know the music speak of it as very beautiful.

THE Mendelssohn Night of this week at the Monday Popular Concerts was a worthy sequel to the Mozart celebration of the previous week. The grandest piece of the evening, perhaps, was the noble Quintett in B flat, the execution of which, by MM. Viouxtemps, Ries, Webb, Hann, and Paque, was superb. More perfectly religious music than the slow movement of this piece one cannot hear; the strain is one of continued aspiration, culminating towards its close in an outburst of full harmony that is almost overpowering.

THE Annual Meeting of the Musical Society on Wednesday, the 4th, witnessed an animated discussion on the subject of the weekly Choral Practices, which the Council proposed to make fortnightly meetings. An amendment was, however, carried, continuing the present arrangement. The testimonial to Mr. Salaman, a piece of plate, and a purse of 125 guineas, was duly presented by Mr. Edward James, Q.C. The first of the *Soirées* for the season is to be held on Wednesday next, at the Hanover Square Rooms.

MR. MACFARREN'S new opera, "She Stoops to Conquer," was produced at Covent Garden Theatre on Thursday evening. Miss Pyne takes the character of *Miss Hardcastle*, Mr. Weiss plays the *Squire*, and Mr. Harrison, *Charles Marlow*.

ROSSINI'S "Mosé" appears to be for the time the very life of the "Grand Opera" at Paris; it is being played night after night to crowded audiences.—The attraction of Auber's new piece, "La Fiancée," was lately said to be on the wane; but, judging from the money-taker's returns, this can scarcely be. Its six last representations at the "Opéra Comique" have produced on the average £250 a night.—At the "Théâtre Lyrique" M. Gounod's masterpiece is just going to make way for his new work, "Mireille," which is announced for the 20th.

STEPHEN FOSTER, the composer of "Willie, we have missed you," and numberless other popular ditties for black minstrel parties, has lately died. There is genuine music in many of these unpretending pieces, though even the best are not free from a certain tinge of vulgarity. Such a pretty quartett, as "Come, where my love lies dreaming," would have done honour to many a regular composer of standing and celebrity.

MEYERBEER'S "Africaine" will soon be a reality. Miss Marie Sax, the daughter of the instrumentalist, is now studying the principal part. It is to come out next autumn.

MR. SIMS REEVES, we learn from German sources, is about to proceed to Vienna in the next winter, and thence to undertake a "professional tour" through Germany.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

FEBRUARY 15th to 20th.

MONDAY.—Popular Concert (Mozart's Sextuor for Strings and Horns), St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—*Soirée* of Musical Society, Hanover Square Rooms, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert (Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, Mendelssohn's Second Piano-forte Concerto, &c.), 3 p.m.

OPERAS:—

COVENT GARDEN (English).—"She Stoops to Conquer."

HER MAJESTY'S.—To-night, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, "Faust" (in English).

THE DRAMA.

"THE MIGHT OF RIGHT" AT ASTLEY'S, &c.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S new drama at Astley's is completely and deservedly successful. As we stated some weeks back, it was intended by Mr. E. T. Smith to be a specimen piece, by which his new patrons on the Surrey side of the Thames might be enabled to form a notion of the sort of entertainment he proposed to set before them; and, if we were obliged to take *au pied de la lettre* the opinion which he himself has expressed in his advertisements, we should have to record that this, his first great dramatic production, is the "acme of perfection and the greatest legitimate triumph ever achieved." We cannot pronounce a laudation quite so superlatively exhaustive as this, but we can go so far as to say that "The Might of Right" is a capital piece of its kind, mounted and produced with a richness, taste, and completeness, surpassing, probably, anything ever brought out at a transpontine theatre. If the patrons of Astley's are not satisfied with the initial labours of their new manager, they are certainly hard to please; we have no doubt, however, that they are well satisfied. "The Might of Right" is of the so-called "sensation" pattern—that is to say, it is a melo-drama, in which the principal actors are placed constantly in situations of extreme peril from which they are extricated, to the relief and delight of the audience who are watching their fortunes with strongly aroused interest. Mr. John Brougham is a master playwright and knows perfectly how to "pile up the agony," though we think he has, in the present instance, betrayed somewhat of the mechanical system upon which his plot is built, thus allowing some of his combinations to be anticipated, and their effectiveness consequently diminished. A certain slowness in the acting is also against him in this respect, by allowing time to the audience to form guesses as to the course and probable catastrophe of the story. There is nothing new in the idea of his story; indeed, it is as old as melo-drama itself. A virtuous and rich young lady is coveted and abducted by a spendthrift libertine; the young lady goes through great tribulation of mind, is finally rescued from the dangers which beset her, and finds a safe refuge in her lover's arms, while the wicked instrument of her trials is brought to well-merited grief. Upon this simple basis Mr. John Brougham has constructed a plot which appears to be enormously complicated and difficult of unravelment, crammed as it is with numerous incidents and spoken and acted details; a great deal of the apparent complication, however, arises merely from the application of the old stage device of making one actor sustain two or three different characters in the story. He has given Mr. Henry Loraine no less than three parts—*Paul Deveril*, a captain in the Royal Navy, *Ralph Deveril*, his twin brother, a captain in the King's Guard, and *Reuben*, a gipsy; and the strongest situations in his piece are produced by the mystification caused by the almost instantaneous re-appearance of the actor in a totally different dress. Mr. Loraine plays the two brothers with considerable spirit and dash, but we think that he does not fully take advantage of the opportunities afforded him for the display of character; in his presentment the two brothers differ only externally—one wears scarlet and gold, the other blue and silver; one has dark hair, the other light; and, as far as the actor is concerned, there can scarcely be said to be any illusion. This is a pity, for the conception, though not in the least novel, gives good scope for him to produce two strongly and distinctively-marked characters, with the certainty of easily surprising his audience every time he reappears in his changed dress. As *Reuben*, the gipsy, the necessity for complete disguise only applies to the deception of the villain of the story, *Sir Willoughby Raikes*, who imagines that he had killed the young naval captain who has taken the garb of a gipsy for the purpose of rescuing the abducted young lady, the betrothed of his brother, the captain in the king's guard. The heroine, *Clara Wyckertie*, is very gracefully represented by Miss Desborough, and Miss Clifford, as *Alice*, her friend and confidant, plays extremely well. Mr. Frazer, as the profligate, *Sir Willoughby Raikes*, is the beau-ideal of melodramatic abductors. Mr. Frank Matthews plays a very tiny part, that of a good-hearted yeoman, the father of *Alice*, who has suddenly been made rich, but finds it difficult to fall suddenly into the habits thought to be essential in his new sphere of life. Little as he has

to do, he contrives to put in one or two masterly touches in the presentment of the character. The comic part—and perhaps the most original in the piece—is played with broad humour by Mr. Calhaem, who has already become a great favourite with the *habitués* of Astley's. Of the scenery and appointments we have spoken in terms of high praise: "The Grange," painted by Mr. J. Gates, is an admirable "set," and the "Illuminated Terrace," by Mr. C. James, is beautifully painted. A spirited ballet introduced in the latter scene is one of the features of the piece, and by no means one of the least relished.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—In the same room in the Egyptian Hall in which the late Mr. Albert Smith for so many years gave his "Mont Blanc" and other entertainments, Mr. Arthur Sketchley is nightly giving an entertainment, the structure of which will call up vivid memories of the departed humorist without, we think, convicting Mr. Sketchley as an imitator. The latter gentleman, no doubt, is treading upon perilous ground, but we shall be disappointed if he does not stand firmly and make good the position which he has ventured to take up. He is not new to the public, and the favour which he has for some time past enjoyed appears likely to be extended by his present attempt to fill a place obviously vacant since the loss of Albert Smith. Like his predecessor, Mr. Sketchley boldly starts with a profession of faith in the purely amusing as the basis of an "entertainment," and his abhorrence of the instructive; the task he sets himself is to make his audience laugh, and laugh they do with a heartiness and continuity that becomes in itself a part of the entertainment. Looking about him for a subject, he professes to have been absolutely convinced that no such thing as a new theme was discoverable, and therefore he decided to take an old one—Paris, and the journey there, in company with some half-dozen drolly-sketched types of character, by far the best of which is our intimate acquaintance "Mossoo," under the name of *Adolphe Le Blond*, who is going back to his own country laden with the conviction that England is unworthy of her "divine Williams," of whom he has vainly sought any memorial at the birth-place of the bard—Stratford-le-Bow! This part of the entertainment is illustrated by seven or eight views, beautifully painted by Messrs. O. Connor and Matthew Morgan, the most remarkable of which is a perspective view of the new Boulevard Sebastopol. Mr. Sketchley gives, in a capital song, a list of the sights of Paris, and sings an extremely pretty Neapolitan *canzonetta*. The most amusing part of his entertainment, however, is Mrs. Brown's circumstantial account of her visit to "Queen Victoria's own Theatre," which can hardly be said to be listened to, so constant are the outbursts of laughter with which it is received. Mr. Sketchley impersonates his characters without change of costume, and with the unaffected ease of a gentleman amusing a party of friends in his own drawing-room; and we know of no one in whose company a couple of hours can just now be more merrily spent.

MR. SOTHERN, we regret to say, sustained severe injuries on Tuesday afternoon from the falling of a horse he was riding, and, although his condition is considered favourable by his medical attendants, it will be some weeks, we fear, before he will be able to resume his professional duties. The Haymarket Theatre was closed on Tuesday evening, and "She Stoops to Conquer" has since then been substituted for "Our American Cousin."

THE new and original comedy, by Mr. Watts Phillips, to be brought out at the Princess's on Monday evening next, is entitled "Paul's Return." Mr. George Vining also announces his intention of speedily producing Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," the two *Dromios* to be personated by the brothers Webb, who have recently been playing the same parts in various provincial theatres with extraordinary success.

SHAKESPEARE'S "Hamlet" is shortly to be revived at Sadler's Wells, the part of *Hamlet* to be sustained by Miss Marriott. Some entirely new and striking effects are to be produced in connexion with the entrances and exits of the *Ghost*.

MR. ULBACH is about to follow the successful example of Musset, Sand, Sandeau, and others—viz., of first selling their productions as novels and then as dramas. His "Mr. and Madame Fernel," the book which created some sensation a few years ago, is about to be prepared by him for the stage.

THE READER.

13 FEBRUARY, 1864.

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